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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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VOL. V NO. 40 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

[illegible] AND NORTH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the followins stations:—

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LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daresalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Bangkok	
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Cebu	Puket
Medan	[illegible]	Hoilo	

NEW YORK: and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF SANDALWOOD SALE.

THE undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 70 khandies (560 lbs. each) of sandal wood billets assorted into 5 classes and of saw dust, chips, etc., at the Range Forest Office in the Taluka Kacheri, Dharwar, on MONDAY, the 12th March, 1917, at 3 p.m.

T. N. KOPPIKAR,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar, Bijapur.

Divisional Forest Office,
Dharwar, Bijapur, 12th January, 1917.
6940

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

V. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary,
43, Forbes Street Fort,
Bombay

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3,
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA

THE
MERCANTILE INSTITUTE OF MOTORING,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
undertakes training in Motor Mechanics and Driving. Apply:— SUPERINTENDENT.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government, G. I. P. Railway, etc.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHARAVI NEAR SION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Ramdeo Motilal Garodia, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 4th day of March, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Chimabai, widow of Mahatarba Namajee, and Parwatibai, widow of Shanker Yoogaji, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 3rd day of June, 1914, made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the ground of Manekjee Bhagat, Parsee, and partly by the property of Nagoo Jetha, on the West by the property of Babuti Shimga, on the North by the property of Padman Boodia, and on the South by the property of Chandoo Mooljee and which said property is situated at Dharavi near Sion in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 41, New No. 15829 and New Survey No. 4-318, Municipal G Ward No. 7326 (7), Dharavi Road No. 1216 F and which is now in the possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title, deeds, etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned during business hours.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order First Class Household Furniture by Well-known Makers, consisting of Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Furniture, such as Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Mirrored Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Icebox, Meatsafes, Fancy Teapoys, Rich Tapestry, Lined Drawing Room complete suite of Sofas and Chairs, Cottage Piano, Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, Revolving Roll Top Office Table, Rich Ornaments, Single and Double Bedsteads, Bed Room Single and Double, Almyrahs, Rich Glass, Porcelain and Platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 18th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the big Bungalow, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, specially selected and made to order first class household furniture, by well-known makers, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, dining room chairs, mirrored sideboards, dinner waggons, icebox meatsafes, fancy teapoys, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, cottage piano, cabinets, corner cabinets, revolving roll top office table, rich ornaments, single and double bedsteads, bed room single and double almyrahs, rich glass porcelainware and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of H. F. Weston, Esq., of P. and O. Dockyard.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Rich Artistic Designed and Highly Polished Teak and Blackwood Household Furniture, Gent's Bicycle, Jost's Full Size Radio Fan, etc., etc.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 1st Floor, Rahim Mansion, No. 1, Colaba Causeway, very valuable and artistic designed richly polished substantial household furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, mirrored dinner waggons, single and double meat safes, rich mirrored side boards, very handsome venetian glass, drawing room folding artistic screen, rich artistic cabinets, English rocking chair, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, English folding sofa, roll top office table, mahoganized book cases, rich bed room single and double almyrahs, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, Jost's full size Radio fan, gent's Empire bicycle, rich glassware, porcelainware, platedware by Elkington, beaded door and window chicks, flower pots, very rich season blackwood drawing room carved furniture, etc., etc.

The property of N. B. Goodsir, Esquire, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of rice, bags of castor seed, bags of tilly, bags of gram, bags of masur, bags of borid, bags of barley, bags of husk, bags of G. nut seed, bags of moha flower, bags of tamarinds, bags of mixed grain, bags of betel nuts, baskets of choories, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of jogree, bundles of cotton, bundles of R. Cotton, bundles of hemp, bundles of forms bundles of moong, strong bundles of coir rope, empty W cask, bags of sweepings, grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1917.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 668

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Subscription Rates, Rs. 30 per annum payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly in advance.

Special Contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED

WANTED—A temporary CLERK on Rs. 30—3—45 p.m. Only those having passed the Matriculation Examination need apply. Apply to the HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, Bombay Municipality. 7041

WANTED—Immediately, experienced DRAUGHTSMEN, who can work in an Architects' firm. Only able need apply. Apply to Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7037

WANTED—Experienced TALLY CLERKS for steamers who can pay a deposit of Rs. 200. Apply the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., late P. & O. Building, Fort. 7045

WANTED—A SALESMAN thoroughly experienced and influential in MILL STORE line. Really competent men need apply personally to N. J. SHAW & Co., 86/88, Apollo Street. 7040

A YOUNG MOSLEM of an ENGLISH UNIVERSITY just returned from England wants to engage himself in a mercantile firm. Apply to Box. No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7033.

WANTED—An able and experienced GRADUATE in Medicine and Surgery for the post of Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms to H. H. MAHARANA Raj Saheb of Wankaner, Kathiawar. 6715

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co.. Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Native Institution, Ahmedabad. Experienced men will be preferred, Rs. 45 to 60, rising by annual increment. Apply stating qualifications to

J. V. DESAI,
Bar-at-Law,
7043 Ahmedabad.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an undergraduate with Sanskrit and Hindi, for the post of a Head Master of the Marwadi Commercial School, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 60 to 100. Apply sharp to

GOVINDRAM SAKATIA,
Hony. Secretary,
The Marwadi Commercial School,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 7

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—SLOTTING MACHINES Lathes Screw cutting. Machines, and machinery of every description. Send your inquiries to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14. Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Two BUNGALOWS, Gundavli Road, Andheri. For full particulars apply to Messrs. MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co., P. B. 135, Bombay. 6718

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE JUNAGADH MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

LIST OF WINNING NUMBERS WITH THE PRIZE NUMBERS.

Prize number.	Ticket number.	Prize number.	Ticket number.	Prize number.	Ticket number.
1	23343	20	16810	39	21982
2	11254	21	15542	40	11324
3	1835	22	15723	41	19197
4	6427	23	24792	42	20437
5	25895	24	5141	43	29695
6	16522	25	5909	44	3143
7	20047	26	29941	45	23332
8	25653	27	27982	46	13687
9	25119	28	6859	47	25078
10	29848	29	13544	48	4038
11	7291	30	22197	49	15752
12	17944	31	26739	50	21572
13	8191	32	311	51	4316
14	28605	33	1488	52	2393
15	1826	34	19749	53	14153
16	22566	35	6438	54	27362
17	10866	36	5094	55	8103
18	251	37	3369	56	8227
19	2000	38	22594	57	26405

The list of Consolation Prizes can be had by sending ½ anna postage stamp to

K. P. ACHARYA,
Hon. Sec. "Lucky Bag" Committee.

Junagadh, 11th Feb. 1917.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1917, for the supply of one 10 N.H.P. Portable Engine .

2. Form of contract, specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Accountant of this Municipality will not be considered.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th February, 1917. 7047

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has granted the permission to the undersigned for converting the narrow gauge into metre gauge of the TEESTA KURIGRAM CHILMARI RAILWAY. This railway company has been incorporated under the Indian Coy's Act. Those desirous of purchasing the shares of the said railway should apply for the prospectus and application forms to the following address. The list of application closes on the 28th February 1917.

APTE JOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Teesta Kurigram Chilmari Railway Co., Ltd.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
6986.

INSURANCE.

MATHRADAS AND CO.,

WE have been appointed Agents (Fire Department) of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company Incorporated in Great Britain. The North British and Mercantile is in the forefront of Fire Offices throughout the world, and can undertake on the most favourable terms and conditions all classes of risks.

Apply to:—
COLIN M. ROSS,
7024 Managing Partner.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD. (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held this afternoon, a Dividend at Rs. 20 per share has been declared and made payable on and after Thursday the 15th February 1917, between 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on 17th January 1917, on production of share certificates.

By order,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1917 6756

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS,

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a Loom-Shed for a Mill at Mazagaon will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1917.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, Specification of works &c., can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 13th February, 1917. 7039

AUCTION SALE.

HORSES ! HORSES !! HORSES !!!

UNDER instructions from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Bombay, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1917, at 8 a.m., on the Race Course, Mahaluxmi, 9 well-bred C. B. Colts. These horses can be seen any time 4 days before the sale at Bellasis Road.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.
7032

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AUGUSTINE MISQUITTA has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients Messrs. PHIROZESHAH PALLONJI MISTRY and SHAPURJI PALLONJI MISTRY. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the building tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Parbhadevi Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 920 Square Yards be the same little more or less and bearing Collectors Old No. 619 New No. 4543 and New Survey No. 1/1679 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by Public Passage, on or towards the West by the Public Road and on or towards the South by Parsis Bungalow.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mingoot Mandli Parel in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 431 Square Yards be the same little more or less bearing Collector's old Nos. 85 and 86, New No. C/11989 and New Survey No. 2/2960 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a passage, on or towards the East by the property of Dooming Antone Kinney and on or towards the West and South by Foras Road.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mingoot Mandli Parel in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3022.67 Square Yards be the same little more or less and bearing Collector's New No. C/11989 and New Survey No. 1/2961 and bounded as follows on or towards the East and North by Foras Road, on or towards the West by a passage and on or towards the South by Government.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1917.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
7046 Purchasers' Attorneys.

VAJIKARAN

THE LEADING NERVINE TONIC.

Gives splendid vigour and vitality and cures nervous and functional debility. Rs. 1-8-0.

SAPAT & CO. KALBADEVI BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRJI DEVJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims if any not so made known will be considered as waived null and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with all messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon and situate lying and being at Elphinstone Road Parel without the Port of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1095 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 33, 363, 17N and 580, Collector's New Nos. A/11903, 11887, and 12596 and New Survey Nos. 2/a/1950, 1947 and 1/1948 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 3486 (1) and Street No. 950 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of the Elphinstone Mills and partly by the open ground of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by the property of the Elphinstone Mills, on or towards the North by the property of the Elphinstone Mills and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jain Institute and partly by the property of Dosabhoy Bejanji Motiwalla.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1917.

LITTLE & Co.,
7048. Purchasers' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF
The New Building Fund
Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
FRIDAY 16th and SATURDAY 17th instant at 6-30 p. m.
Tickets —Rs. 2 and Re. 1.—can be had at Clare Road Convent.

OUR GALA NIGHT'S TO-NIGHT!
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
presenting the
BEST
VAUDEVILLE NOVELTIES.
AND
FINEST CINEMA ever shown
6-30. To-night 10.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
presents
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.
In the Latest London Catch.
"BLIGHTY"
THE SOLDIER'S HOME SWEET HOME. GOD KEEP YOU SAFE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GARDEN OF ROSES. AND HOW DOES NAUGHTY EYES.
MISS CHARLOTTA
MISS CHARLOTTA
In fascinating Dances
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE
MISS GEORGIE DEVOE.
In new Springs of Laughter.
The above Vaudevilles will be intercepted by a Tremendous Cinema production.
5 NIGHTS 5
5 NIGHTS 5
5 NIGHTS 5
5 NIGHTS 5
5 NIGHTS 5
The Film that is sweeping the Country. An Enthralling photo version of the world famous Novel by Victoria Cross.
The most talked of film ever made and an adaptation of the most talked of Novel ever published.
Every Englishman and every Englishwoman must have read the great world famous Novel "Five Nights" by the brilliant pen of Victoria Cross—the enthralling story of an Englishman's life, more particularly of the Five Nights" which as he himself says, were not the dearest to his memory but have yet stamped themselves and their colours on it for ever.
It is a film version that will grip your attention from start to finish. The Gold Night in which the Englishman comes across Suzee, a Chinese girl of singular fascination. The Violet Night in which the English artist joins his life to his cousin Viola, a beautiful and highly cultured woman.
SEE THE Gold Night, Violet Night, Black Night, Crimson Night, White Night
Saturday at 4-30 and Sunday at 7 30 p.m.
Special Cinema Show at the Gaiety Theatre When The "Five Nights" Film will be shown

AMUSEMENTS
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Important and expensive engagement of the World's Greatest Conjurer
M. E. BANDMAN presents the world-famous Chinese Illusionist
CHUNG LING SOO
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and big Company
SUPPORTED BY VAUDEVILLE DIRECT FROM LONDON VARIETY THEATRE
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
HALE PRICE Matinees every Sat., Sun. & Wednesday at 6 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE | Bombay's Premier Theatre TO-DAY at 6-30
Pathe's Gold Rooster Play, 4 parts
"LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE"
Featuring the most wonderful Baby Actress in the world.
MAX LINDER | PATHE'S GAZETTE.

An humble Invitation to Bombay and its wife
AT THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
(EAST OF OLYMPIA CINEMA)
TO-NIGHT.
The Mystery of Al-Sin
A Super Serial Film.
45000 Ft. Long. 6000 Ft. Weekly.
Hold time by its forelock and miss not this opportunity.
To be distributed { Rs. 500 Cash Prizes } amongst the onlookers.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.
THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL.
A Minutes walk from Kalbadevi and Dhobi Talao Tram Junctions.
Change of Programme To-day.
THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT 6-30, 8-0 & 10 P. M.
This week a very powerful historical four-reel Drama.
"JUDITH OF BETHULIA."
Based on the book of Judith in the apocrypha and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by
Thomas Bailey Aldrich
AND
Other Comic and Dramatic Films.
Popular Half Prices. Plan at Hall.
N. B.—Ask for Illustrated Booklet given Free.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY
at
5-30 AND 9-30
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
TO-DAY AT 5-30
GRAND FASHIONABLE MATINEE
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
TO-MORROW FRIDAY AT 5-30
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
STARTLING NEW ACTS, BALLETS AND PANTOMINE
By the Most Wonderful TRAINED MINIATURE ANIMALS in the World.
"THE IDEAL FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT."
Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circles Rs. 2-8, Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Re. 1, and Annas 8, Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.
BOX OFFICE OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE Conversazione (open to members only) will be held in the TOWN HALL on MONDAY, 12th March, 1917, at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.) under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Elphinstone College, Fort.

Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon the 8th March at the Town Hall.

What ?
The Best Medium
To successfully approach the men of East Bengal and to advertise your goods
In Eastern Bengal
is the Herald its only daily organ, Subscription Rs. 18 per year, Rs. 9 for six months
For East Bengal men
abroad, the best way to have at a nominal cost all the detail news of your homes is the Herald,
Bi-weekly, Rs. 5 for a year, Rs. 3 for six months in advance, Published from Dacca.
Free samples

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TO-NIGHT 3 SHOWS
6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

TO-DAY
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 6-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 8-30
A COLOSSAL WAR FILM AT 10-0

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

Vividly dramatic, touching the heartstrings of your emotions, awakening your sympathies, your hatred and your love, you are awed with the magnitude and greatness of this Great Film Triumph.

"AN AMERICAN'S HOME"
OR "THE INVASION OF AMERICA."
THE MOST STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.

This film shows the criminal folly of peace babbling while a powerful nation exists possessed of blood lust and an ambition for world domination.

The most remarkable Film of the Great War. The Bombardment and Destruction of New York by the Enemy Fleet! The Battle between Land Forces and Invaders. The Aerial Bombardment of New York.

40 BATTLESHIPS! 40 CRUISERS! 40 DESTROYERS! 40 SUBMARINES! 25,000 TROOPS! 5,000 HORSES! 8,000 SUPERS

This Film was produced by the National Preparedness League of America. THE FILM THAT CALLED AMERICA TO ARMS!!! A CALL TO ARMS AGAINST WAR!!!

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Feb. 13th.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	1,150
" " Imports	48,000
Mid. Americans	10.84+9
Egyptian F. G. F.	21.70 Unchanged.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	15.82
May	16.00
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	15.61
May	15.62

OPENING TUNE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
February	10.38
Feb.-Mar.	10.36
Mar.-Apl.	10.33
Apl.-May	10.27
May-June	10.24
June-July	10.19
July-Aug.	10.14 (Unchanged.)
Aug.-Sept.	9.94
Sept.-Oct.	9.78
Oct.-Nov.	9.61
Nov.-Dec.	9.55
Dec.-Jan.	9.52
Jan.-Feb.	9.50
Feb.-Mar.	9.50

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
February	10.52
Feb.-March	10.50 +14
March-April	10.47
April-May	10.41
May-June	10.34+12
June-July	10.30+11
July-Aug.	10.24+10
Aug.-Sept.	10.00+ 6
Sept.-Oct.	9.77+ 4
Oct.-Nov.	9.63+ 2
Nov.-Dec.	9.56 + 1
Dec.-Jan.	9.53
Jan.-Feb	9.50 Unchgd.
Feb.-Mar.	9.50

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

	To-day's price.
March	20.50+30
May	19.50+ 5
July	19.25+10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 13th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 02
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8.46
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.77
" " Fully Good	8.95
" " Fine	9.20 (+10)
" Broach Good	9.94
" " Fully Good	10.22
" " Fine	10 30
" Solnde Good	7.98
" " Fully Good	8 10
" " Fine	8.35

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot — — — — 38 1/16
Closing Tone of silver :—Competitive buying firm.

London, Feb. 13th.

Bar Silver Spot — — — — 38 7/16

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Feb. 14th,

Description.		Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917	April 1917	Spcn. Cotton.
		Delivery.			
Broach.	Good M.G.	—	373/4	—	
Broach.	Fine M.G.	—	387	382	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	373/4	—		267/77
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	285	—		280/90
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—		290/00
Rajputana.	Fine M.G.	—	—		280/90
Giad Panjab.	Fine M.G.	—	—		280/90
Kham./Akola	Fine M.G.	360	—		335/60
Billich/Amraoti.	Fine M.G.	—	—		335/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon.	Fine M.G.	—	—		340/65
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—		345/75
Nagpore.	Fine M.G.	—	—		350/80
Hingt./Wardha.	Fine G.M.	—	—		350/80
Khandeish.	Fine M.G.	349	—		330/40
Khandeish.	F.G. M.G.	322	—		305/15
Khandwa Sanawad	F.G. M.G.	—	—		300/15
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	—	—		330/40
Indore.	F.G. M.G.	—	—		—
Ujjain.	F.G. M.G.	—	—		—
Nander.	F.G. M.G.	—	—		400/15
Mathia.	Fine M.G.	—	—		339/45
Mathia.	F.G. M.G.	—	—		325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	—	—		—
Coompta	Good M.G.	—	—		—
Westerns.	Good M.G.	—	—		—
Westerns.	Good H.G.	—	—		—

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th February, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals(M.G.	298	290	280	—	Ready
Bengals(M.G.)	..	290	278	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Selade-Punjab (M.G.)	296	288	278	—	Ready
	—	290	278	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Khandesh(M.G.)	—	358	326	—	Ready
	—	354	324	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Jalna (M.G.) (G S.)	—	—	342	—	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	365	—	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	—	355	340	—	Ready
	—	—	—	—	
Akola Khamg. Karsala(M.G.)	—	362	347	—	Ready & 1/25th Mar. 17
	—	—	—	—	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	—	357	342	—	Ready & 1/25th Mar. 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	360	345	—	Ready 1/25th Mar. 17

Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	366	351	—	Ready
	—	370	352	—	1/25th Mar 17
Nagpore- Kamptl (M.G.)	—	370	355	—	Ready
	—	375	357	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	371	356	—	Ready
	—	376	358	—	1/25th Mar. 17
Broach (M.G.)	—	392	—	—	1/25th Mar. 17
	—	386	—	378	25th Ap. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	—	370	355	—	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	360	345	—	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	—	342	332	—	Ready
	—	338	330	—	25th Mar. 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	392	April/May 1917
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	398	April/May 1917
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	385	May.-June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	375	May.-June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	403	April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	405	April-May 1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 14th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.		Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	—	46 0 0	6 11 6
" Cawnpore 70-30	—	48 0 0	6 11 6
" Karachi Bangla	—	46 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	—	6 10 0	7 0 0
" Cawnpore	—	6 8 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	—	6 10 0	7 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	—	9 6 0	9 12 0
" Thin	—	9 0 0	9 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	—	49 0 0	9 7 0
" Gajar 75-25	—	47 0 0	9 2 0
" Gajar 50.50	—	45 0 0	8 14 0
" Black	—	40 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	—	7 6 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	—	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	—	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawra	—	32 0 0	5 0 0
Arandia	—	38 0 0	— —

Forward	Rs. a p.
Wheat, April-May	6 4 6
Linseed, May	9 14 9
Linseed Sept.	10 8 0

BULLION.

The Silver market is teady to firm following the rise in London.

Eng. Bar Gold. 25.
Shield Sovereign. 16-6.
Dragon, 15-12.
Silver Ready Ex-duty, 92-7.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty. 93-2.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged, but the tone is quiet.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank D/drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 months sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
3 months' sight Francs, 19 1/2.
30 days sight Hongkong 169 1/2.
30 days sight Shanghai 266 1/2.
60 days sight Japan 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 69.
4 1/2 per cent. Conversion Loan at 86.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares was steady with limited business passing.

Nagpurs were placed between 2165 to 2175, Swedeshis from 1675 to 1685, Standards from 1430 to 1437/8, Fazulbhoys from 600 to 607/8 Madhawjis from 1532/8 to 1540.

Crescents were steady at 198/12. Pearls at 442/8, Simplex at 625, Indore Malwas at 345 Davids at 452/8.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy. shares were also steady at 220 and Defds at 915. Katni ordinary were placed between 235 to 242 1/2.

Alcock Ashdowns declined to 1065. Bombay Trams to 310.

Mackenzee Saw Mills' shares declined to 195 and Tata Hydro ordinaries to 1105.

The market closed fairly steady.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th Feb. 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Feb. 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	18,99,300	3,71,88,051
A. D. C. Rly.	65,500	10,57,432
B. K. Rly.	4,000	68,137
C. B. Rly.	8,500	1,11,075
Total	19,77,300	3,84,14,695
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Feb. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	22,96,287	3,72,68,932
A. D. C. Rly.	75,4 6	10,92,924
B. K. Rly.	4,101	88,038
C. B. Rly.	13,425	1,66,064
Total	23,89.239	3,85,15,358
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—3,96,987	—80,881
A. D. C. Rly.	—9,936	—34,892
B. K. Rly.	—101	—29,901
C. B. Rly.	—4,925	—54,989

Central Provinces Railways.

	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Feb. 1917.	17,000	2,60,415
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Feb. 1916	14,006	2,11,880
Increase or Decrease	+2,994	+48,535

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Rs.	Rs
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th Feb. 1917	1,300	22,495
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 10th Feb. 1916	1,418	20,086
Increase or Decrease	—118	+2,409

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st December 1916.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., was held yesterday evening in the registered offices of the Company when the resolution which was passed at the last meeting, and which has already appeared in these columns, was confirmed.

EXTRA WAR PROFITS AND SAVINGS.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS SACRIFICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

The directors of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills propose to refund to the Government about three and a half lakhs, out of extra profits and savings arising out of the war and to invest in the reserve fund to the extent of £100,000 in Exchequer bonds and the British War Loan. The directors also intend to subscribe a like amount to the coming Indian War Loan.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NET PROFIT OF OVER SEVEN LAKHS.

The annual general meeting of the above bank was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding.

In the course of his speech the chairman said:—

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that I rise to address you on the completion of this the tenth year of the Bank's working, and I am sure you must all share with me this feeling of satisfaction, as the progress which the Bank has made and the profit resulting, since our last general meeting, are very noticeable.

A comparison of our balance sheet for 31st December 1916, with that of the previous year, will show that our current accounts have increased, during the twelve months, by no less than 58 1/2 lakhs: our fixed deposits have increased by 73 1/2 lakhs, whilst the total working capital of the Bank on the 31st December last, was Rs. 407,80,000, as compared with Rs. 271,56,000 on 31st December 1915, or an increase of over 136 lakhs.

The profit made during the past twelve months is also particularly gratifying, being Rs. 7,21,348 as compared with Rs. 4,47,372 in 1915.

This profit is by far the largest that the Bank has yet made in any one year, and represents a net return on our 50 lakhs of paid up capital of over 14 per cent.

The distribution of this profit, as outlined in the Directors Report which is in your hands will, I trust, meet with your hearty approval: and it is a source of the greatest satisfaction to your Directors that we are in a position to recommend the placing of the large sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Reserve Fund, so as to increase that Fund to Rs. 10 lakhs, and, at the same time, to give an increased dividend of one per cent. to the shareholders.

An examination of our balance sheets for the past ten years shows that, during this period Rs. 30 1/2 lakhs have been paid as dividends to the shareholders, and Rs. 10 lakhs placed to Reserve Fund.

The shareholders have been still further benefited, as the paid-up share capital of Rs. 50 lakhs has now appreciated to Rs. 83 lakhs at the current market rate of our shares.

These results, I think, are such as any new Bank may well be proud of; and when we consider the many vissicitudes that have befallen us as well as other Banking Institutions, during the past ten years, I feel that we have every reason to be well satisfied. I refer, more particularly, to the severe Banking crisis of 1913 which resulted in the disastrous failure of so many Banks, and to the Financial crisis brought about in 1914 by the unfortunate outbreak of this terribly sad War, and the uneasiness and violent market fluctuations which we have since experienced. I feel bound to add, however, that in all these troubles we have retained the trust and confidence of our constituents, and we are very thankful indeed for the unfailing support and assistance that they have accorded to us.

The balance sheet discloses an unusually strong financial position, as the cash in hand, amounting to close on 96 lakhs, is some 58 per cent. of the Bank's liabilities on current accounts, whilst, in addition, we hold nearly 13 1/2 lakhs of 4 per cent. Government Terminable Loan, 5 1/2 lakhs of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan and several lakhs of other good securities; our total cash and securities amounting to nearly 120 lakhs. It will be noticed that we are in the somewhat unique position for an Indian Bank of holding no 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper.

It will further interest the shareholders to learn that we have, quite recently, also invested £25,000 in the 5 per cent. British War Loan.

The shareholders will be pleased to hear that we have quite recently invited Mr. F. C. Rimington of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., to become a Director, and I am glad to say that he has agreed to serve.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I am sure that I am also expressing your feelings when I say that the Directors feel that they are much indebted to Mr. Stringfellow, who has been your Manager since 1906, for the great care and attention he has invariably given to the Bank's affairs. It will interest you to know that Mr. Stringfellow's agreement having expired, we have recently arranged to enter into a fresh agreement with him; and we sincerely trust that he will continue to give us the benefit of his assistance as our Manager for many years to come.

Our thanks too are due to the other members of the staff, which, though still greatly undermanned in the higher grades, has coped with the largely increased work and responsibilities in the most efficient and praiseworthy manner; and it is with much pleasure that the Directors have decided to show their appreciation of the work of the entire staff, and to commemorate the tenth year of our working, by the grant of special bonus of one month's pay in addition to the bonus we usually give.

I have no further remarks to make, gentlemen, beyond the expression of a hope that I may be able to place before you an equally satisfactory statement of progress next year.

Before moving the adoption of the Report, if any gentleman has any questions to ask I shall be glad to answer the same.

The report was adopted, which recommended a dividend of 8 per cent per annum, together with the bonus of 8 annas; three lakhs of rupees were added to the reserved fund; a bonus of two months' salary was granted to the staff and Rs. 26,639 were carried forward to the next years' account.

The appointment of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, as director was confirmed and Sir Sassoon J. David and Sir Cowasji Jehangir were reappointed directors.

SHEPPARD AFTER-CARE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—For the information of those who so kindly helped in the formation of the "Sheppard After-Care Fund," I would like to make a statement regarding the progress and the present position of that Fund.

In March 1916 an appeal was made for forming an "After-Care Fund" in connection with boys discharged from the David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga.

In order to be able to give small money doles to boys on leaving, it was stated that a minimum of Rs. 20,000 would be required. By the middle of August i.e., in 5 months this amount was obtained and it has been invested in 5 per cent. Madras Municipal Loan Debentures. Further, 3 1/2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes, of the nominal value of Rs. 7,000, were presented to the Fund by the Committee of the entertainment given in honour of the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard and Mrs. Sheppard, on the condition that the "After-Care Fund" should be named after Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard. This condition was accepted and the "After-Care Fund" is now known as the "Sheppard After-Care Fund."

A Trust Deed has been made out and Trustees appointed; also a vesting order for placing the above investments in the custody of the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments (the Accountant General).

In addition to the above-mentioned amounts, about Rs. 4,000 up to the present have been collected, making a total of over Rs. 31,000.

The amount obtained, is, however totally insufficient. The great desideratum in after-care treatment, is to have a home, for the temporary shelter of homeless boys. In England alone, there are 31 of these "auxiliary" homes in connection with Reformatories. In India I do not know of one. For after-care treatment the following are three essentials:—(1) supervision, (2) money help and (3) an auxiliary home.

Supervision has been arranged for and will be carried out by voluntary workers living in the various wards of the City, working in connection with the after-care Association.

Money help is forthcoming from the interest on the Rs. 20,000 obtained.

There remains the third essential just mentioned viz., the provision of an "auxiliary home."

From enquiries made, about Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 a month will be required for renting, and equipping a house or a few rooms either near the docks or near the mills with a responsible man in charge; and it is intended that the boys who are homeless should temporarily reside here, until they have earned sufficient money to look after themselves.

The interest on a sum of Rs. 50,000 would suffice for all purposes. Out of this, Rs. 31,000 have been already collected. Until the remaining Rs. 19,000 have been obtained, the auxiliary home will be a "castle in the air."

Considering how vital it is to prevent the convicted boys of the Reformatory from drifting back to a life of crime, can it be wondered at that every endeavour is being made to reach the total of 1/2 a lakh of rupees?

It is war time and I am aware of the many calls that are being made on many of us; but this cannot and must not mean that social work shall cease. In that case, our jails would overflow.

Although gratified at the amount already received I feel that the public has not yet realized the gravity of allowing young lads of eighteen to leave the Reformatory for their former haunts.

Temptations are strong and many. These could be avoided if a Home was available. I am convinced that it is a moral wrong to neglect these young delinquents.

I plead for them; and I very earnestly trust that this sum of Rs. 19,000 may be obtained. When obtained, we can then at once start the Auxiliary Home.

Incidentally I may say that the Bombay branch of the Social Service League has promised, and indeed has already given much help and advice regarding voluntary workers, supervision and the proposed Home.

Amount received upto 23rd January 1917, Rs. 31,469-12-0.

The following sums amounting to Rs. 1,475 have been since received from:—

Sir Shapurji B. Broacha (annual for 5 years) Rs. 1,000, Mr. Bomonji Dhunjibhoy (for 1917) Rs. 100, Mr. Osborne Marshall (for 1917) Rs. 75, Mr. R. D. Tata Rs. 100, Mr. Byram Rustom Irani Rs. 50, Mr. D. N. Dady (annual for 1917) Rs. 10, "Anon" (annual for 1917) Rs. 25, Mr. J. P. Watson (additional) Rs. 10 Mrs. J. S. Lambert (for February 1917) Rs. 10, Mr. F. H. Simkin (annual for 1917) Rs. 50, Mr. Rahim Ebrahim Currim Rs. 15, Lt.-Colonel J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., (for 1917) Rs. 30.

Total amount subscribed upto 13th February 1917 Rs. 32,994-12-0.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

LLOYD JONES, Col. I.M.S.

Bombay, Feb. 13.
H. M.'s Mint.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th February 1917 was 30.173 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 14.

Local falls of rain are reported from Upper Burma but elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Feb. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.959 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.8 "
Dew Point	68.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.694 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	98.4 "
Minimum do. do.	72.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, ENE, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	170 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 14th February 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is now slightly in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues generally in defect.

The Konkan. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India. Temperature is in excess during the day to the west of a line joining Ratnagiri and Agra.

A few showers are possible in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of February 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th Feb.)	75.4	61.0	68	..	6.73	—1.57
Jask	75.5	61.0	68	..	4.80	1.89
Do. (Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	74.5	67.3	67	..	3.05	0.54
Do. (13th Feb.)	76.3	64.7	72	..	3.05	0.60
PUNJAB—						
Multan	82.5	51.7	65	..	0.23	—0.74
Rawalpindi	75.3	39.4	65	..	0.64	—4.32
Lahore	78 0	47.8	67	..	0.13	—1.93
Hissar	80 4	48.1	49	..	0.57	—
Ambala	77.9	50.8	48	..	0.45	—3.52
Delhi	77.0	52.7	53	..	0.85	—1.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.7	52.3	40	..	0.46	—0.72
Mainpuri	77.1	53.1	55	..	1.56	—0.42
Jhansi	81.4	50.6	55	..	2.14	0.85
Cawnpore	77 2	54.1	61	..	3.37	2.39
Allahabad	77.3	51.3	52	..	2.38	1.13
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.5	52.0	72	—	0.09	—0.62
Karachi	80 3	63.0	85	—	0.18	—0.85
Ajmer	80 0	46.8	52	—	0	—0.95
Jalpore	81.8	52.1	31	—	0.41	—0.58
Kotah	84.0	55.4	42	—	0.12	—0.52
Mount Abu	71.0	55.4	25	—	0.41	—0.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.2	52.3	45	..	0.53	0.19
Dwarka	85.0	61.9	59	..	0	—0.46
Veraval	89.8	54.8	44	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	88.6	52.1	26	..	0.02	—0.40
Bhavnagar Para	92.3	60.9	47	..	0	—0.29
Surat	89.6	60.8	75	—	1.04	0.71
Ahmedabad	89.8	54.0	37	—	1.15	0.77
Deesa	81.8	54.1	49	—	1.13	0.64
Neemuch	81.5	49.1	52	—	1.76	1.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.1	47.9	75	..	5.28	3.37
Saugor	77.8	56.6	34	..	3.06	1.21
Hoshangabad	79.1	47.6	32	—	4.66	3.27
Khandwa	84.0	50.2	32	—	1.68	0.97
Akola	84.7	52.9	60	—	4.87	3.12
Amraoti	83.8	50.2	33	—	4.11	2.51
Nagpur	82.4	58.1	59	—	5.67	3 93
Chanda	82.5	51.0	64	—	4.64	3.65
Raipur	78.0	56.6	68	—	6.92	4.71
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.4	71.7	75	..	2.40	1.85
Ratnagiri	86.3	70.1	49	—	8.65	7.96
Mormugao	86.0	72.2	93	—	5.50	4.31
Karwar	86 9	70.8	94	..	9.68	7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.6	54 0	44	—	1.65	0 85
Ahmednagar	86.3	54.8	50	—	2.08	0.81
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	90.8	64.1	42	—	0.16	—7.67
Bijapur	90.7	63.1	50	—	0.20	8.57
Belgaum	88.7	62.4	57	—	11.56	9.64
Aurangabad	85.6	56.1	43	—	2.05	0.98
Nizamabad (Indur).	84.9	56.0	59	—	8.21	2.27
Hyderabad	84.3	61.0	61	—	3 99	2.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.9	74.1	91	—	6.27	2.92
Calicut	86.4	74.7	88	—	6.20	—0 09
Cochin	87.7	73.7	89	—	4.84	—4.02
Colombo	85.8	66.0	92	—	14.77	—7.48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	69.2	87	—	11.00	4.53
Bellary	92.3	64.9	61	—	5.73	3.58
Cuddapah	94.0	66.8	68	..	4.87	0.1g
Madras	86.7	69.7	87	..	18.52	—1.67
Bangalore	87.2	59.8	68	—	11.10	7.44
Coimbatore	91.6	64.8	81	—	7.36	2.14
Trichinopoly	92.7	68.4	80	—	3.38	—5.00
Negapatam	88.3	69.8	94	—	16.40	—12 14

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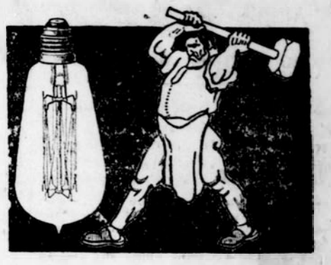

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPY-RIGHT.

ALLEGED PIRACIES OF CALENDARS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

FAREDOON COWASJI PARBHU & ANOTHER v. MANECKLAL P. DESAI & TWO OTHERS.

This was a Criminal application for revision against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate found that the applicants were not entitled to any copy right in their calendar under the Indian Copy Right Act III of 1914. The facts are briefly these:—

The present applicants were sandal-wood merchants and carrying on business at Dhobi Talao, Bombay. For the last seven years they had been publishing Parsi Calendars which had an extensive sale by reason of their general and business utility. Those calendars were devised by one of the applicants Faredoon, by which the Parsi Year and month, the days in each such month, the days of the week the English year, months and days, description of the Parsi holidays according to the calculation of the two sects Kadmi and Shehanshaii into which the Parsi community was divided. Besides selling those calendars the applicants distributed them gratis to such of their customers who purchased a certain quantity of their goods. By this their sales increased very much. In August last the opponents issued Parsi calendars which were alleged by the applicants to be piracies the calendars issued by the applicants. The applicants then filed a complaint charging the opponent with infringement of the copy right in the calendars under section 7 of the Act 5 of 1914.

COMPLAINANT'S COPYRIGHT DENIED.

All the opponents pleaded not guilty. The third opponent took the responsibility of the making and publication of the calendar on himself; that Manecklal Maganlal and Co. were calendar specialists and carry on their business on a large scale. It was denied that the idea of a Parsi calendar originated with the complainants and there were lots of Parsi calendars before the publication of complainant's calendar. It was also contended by the defence that the complainants had no copyright in their calendar because though it was being published since 1909 it was not registered as required by the old Copyright Act and section 24 (1) (iii) of the Copyright Act of 1911 which was incorporated with certain modifications in the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 and the case of Subapaty Murliar v. Suttaramiah and I. L. R. XXIX Calcutta page 292 were relied upon.

Mr. Jinnah for the opponents took a preliminary objection that no application in revision against an order of acquittal could be entertained.

Mr. Setalvad for the applicants contended that this was not prosecution for an offence of criminal nature but it was a prosecution for infringement of a right. In ordinary cases Government would appeal against an order of acquittal but this being a private prosecution, it was not necessary that an application in revision against an order of acquittal should proceed from Government.

JUDGE ON PRINCIPLE OF REVISION APPLICATIONS.

Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment in the case said that the petitioners applied to the High Court in revision against the order made by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay acquitting the opponents who in the Magistrate's Court had been charged by the petitioners for infringing the petitioner's copyright under section 7 of the Copyright Act (Act III of 1914). The sole ground on which the learned Magistrate had acquitted the accused was that there was no copyright in the calendar in question because the calendar had not been registered under the Act XX of 1847. It had been contended by Mr. Setalvad that the view of the Magistrate was erroneous in law. For the purpose of the present petition his Lordship assumed that the counsel's argument and position on this point was sound, but their Lordships still had to consider whether the High Court would be justified in interfering with an order of acquittal. In law the sole power of appealing against acquittal is vested in Government. Substantially this petition did not materially differ from a petition of appeal against acquittal. By a long established practice of the High Court revision application against orders of acquittal are not entertained from private petitioners except when they were on some very broad grounds of exceptional inquiries of public justice. That is a practice so far as could be discovered had never been departed from except in two isolated cases and in both those cases the applicants in revision were not private individuals but Municipality which is a public or a semi-public body. The whole question of the High Courts' intereference in revision with an order of acquittal was really considered by the Calcutta High Court in 42 Cal. 612 where the practice of all the High Courts based in revision matters had been examined by Sir Lawrence Jenkins C.J. There was a difference of opinion between the two judges who first heard the application but ultimately Sir Lawrence Jenkins's view prevailed. After quoting the remarks of Jenkins C.J. in the above case his Lordship continued that he was of opinion that the pronouncement of Jenkins C.J. would be followed as correctly interpreting both the provisions of the law and the established practice of the Court. In the case before their Lordships if the said principle were to be applied it was clear that the petition must be rejected for there was no matter of public importance involved in the present case where the interest of public justice was concerned. Moreover, if the petitioners suffered any wrong by the act of the opponents they could have full redress in the Civil Court.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. appeared for the petitioners.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji appeared for the opponents.

KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL-WIFE.

CONVICTION UPHELD BUT SENTENCES REDUCED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Heaton.)

KHODA BAKAR & ANOTHER v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The accused were charged with kidnapping or abducting a minor girl called Mangu with intent that she might be compelled to marry any person against her will and were convicted and sentenced under section 366 to seven years' and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The facts are briefly these:—

The girl Mangu had been married as was customary in her caste to a garland. This garland was then thrown into a well. So technically the girl became a widow and was married by "natra" when she was about 13 to one Purshotam with whom she was living. The marriage of this kind was not denied to be a valid ceremony. At the time of kidnapping her age was under 16 and she was under the lawful guardianship of her husband. The reason why she left her husband's house was obscure. She did not seem to have been ill-treated. Her husband seemed a good and well to do man. He was much given to marrying for Mangu was his fifth wife. Mangu's version was that Khoda, first accused, who was in service with her husband said to her on her return from her father's house that she had overstayed her leave and would be severely dealt with, so she left the house.

FINDING OF THE LOWER COURT.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe Mangu's story observing "I am not satisfied as to her reasons for going away as stated. The reason seems most unlikely to frighten a young wife. The father's house appears quite respectable and the Hindu husband is pretty well broken into long absence of his wife at her mother's. In the present case the girl had been away four days in all. Probably she wished to run away in the hope of adventures or there may have been some obscure reason but in any case it is not apparent that she left in consequence of any sudden suggestion by the accused, made deceitfully. Both the accused had taken part in the removal of the girl. Both the accused knew well enough that the girl was a Kunbi and could not marry a Patidar. They knew also that she had a husband living. Therefore they knew that she could not marry Gabad legally. Yet they caused her to go through a ceremony of marriage with him and left her in his house. This is a very flagrant case. Here is a servant assisting his master's wife to run away and selling her into concubinage the wife being a mere child and upto that time with every prospect of a happy life."

CONVICTION UPHELD.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments reduced the sentence of the first accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment and that of the second accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF WARRANTY FOR STEEL HOOPS.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE DISMISSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

E. P. DAVE & Co., Plaintiffs v. RAJARAM TYABJEE & Co., Defendants.

The plaintiffs, a firm carrying on business as merchants and commission agents, claimed to recover from the defendants, a sum of Rs. 1,286-8-0, on an alleged breach of warranty on the part of the defendants who were merchants, carrying on business as iron merchants in Bombay.

The plaintiffs' case was that on the 16th September, 1916, the plaintiffs' firm entered into a contract with the defendants' firm to buy 258 bundles of steel hoops which were known in the market as "long" steel hoops and 99 bundles of steel hoops which were known in the market as "short" steel hoop bundles at Rs. 31-6-3 per cwt. for their up-country constituents for the purpose of packing bales of cotton. The length of the hoops were not specified in the contract, but the plaintiffs' contention was that in the bazaar it was well understood that "long" hoops meant hoops 29 feet long and "short" hoops meant "hoops" 24 feet long. The delivery of the goods was taken by the plaintiffs' muccadum on the 7th September. Railway receipts were handed over to the plaintiffs the goods were paid for, and sent to Akola to the plaintiffs' constituents. A few days later a telegram was received from Akola that the "long" hoops were only 28 feet long and the "short" 23 feet long and were all useless. The constituents declined to accept them and left them on their premises at the plaintiffs' risk. The plaintiffs thereupon immediately called upon the defendants to receive back the said steel hoops and to supply other steel hoops according to the quality contracted for. On the defendants' failing to do this, the plaintiff firm purchased steel hoops of the said size and quality from the market and sold off the steel hoops supplied by the defendants on their account. By reason of this breach of warranty on the defendants' part the plaintiffs had suffered damages for Rs. 1,286-8-0 and this sum the plaintiff now claimed to recover from the defendants. The defendants in their written statement said that on the 6th of September, 1916, one Raghunath Premjee, a broker, accompanied by a person whom the defendants believed to be either a partner in the plaintiffs' firm or their manager came to the shop of the defendants and inquired if they had any steel hoops for sale. The defendants showed them the lot lying with them for sale and told them that they were of the quality known in the market as B.R.O. These bundles were inspected by the broker and the person accompanying him and after such inspection a memo. of sale was prepared fixing the price at Rs. 31-6-3 and given to them. At the time the contract was entered into, there was no talk whatever about the length of the steel hoops.

DEFENDANTS' DENIAL.

The defendants denied that steel hoops were known in the market by the mere denomination of "long" or "short" and that "long" hoops were of the length of 29 feet and "short" of 24 feet as alleged by the plaintiff. They said that steel hoops were imported in the Bombay market in three qualities and two standard sizes. The qualities were B.R.O., W.I.W., and the American. In the B.R.O. quality there were two sizes for "long" which were 28 or 29 feet and two for "short" which were 23 or 24 feet. The standard sizes in any particular quality were known in the market as long or short without any specification for measurement and the price in the market for the two sizes in any particular quality was the same.

Under the above circumstances they were not liable to the plaintiffs in any way. However, if the Court held otherwise than the defendants disputed the amount of the damages claimed on various grounds.

Mr. Binning and the Hon. Mr. Strangman appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship after setting out the facts observed that it was more reasonable to accept the story of the defendants' witness with regard to the place where the parties met and the presence of Ratilal (a partner in the plaintiffs' firm) at the shop to inspect the goods than to accept the different stories of Ratilal and the broker.

The plaintiffs' story was that in the bazaar hoops 29ft. and 24ft. long were the only ones known as 'long' and 'short' and that the defendants' ignorance of these commercial expressions did not avail them. But the plaintiffs had failed to prove that 'long' and 'short' in the bazaar necessarily referred to hoops 29 and 24ft. long. No such practice could be assumed from their evidence. It was admitted that hoops 29 and 28ft. long were sold as also 24 and 23ft. long and although it might be more convenient for some presses to use 29ft. and 24ft. long yet other presses did use 28ft. and 23ft. long as well.

After considering the evidence further, His Lordship dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-16-1415-15—Hiralal and Co, Bhaidas Shivdas v Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L. Edg G W and Co,

50-16-215-16—Captain and V, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana and ors v Ebrahimbhoy Kadibhoy, Mehta D and L.

44-16-112-15—Matu J and M, Shirinbai and anr v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M.

47-16-112-15—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai v Sakinabai and ors, Edg G W and Co, Matu J and M, Payne and Co.

45-16-131-14—Payne and Co, Cassamalli Jairajbhai v Ardesir M Madon and ors, Matu J and M, Edg G W and Co, Sm B and Co, Payne and Co.

46-16-293-16—Daph F and D, Messrs Javeri and Co a firm v Messrs Surji Vallabhdas and Co a firm, Dik Dh and P.

37-16-414-14.—Surajmal and Co., Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar v The National Financing and Com Corporation Ltd, Matu J and M.

S C 53-16-931-16—Jam R and D, Valibai widow v The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd and ors, Payne and Co.

54-16-1032-15—Payne and Co, Burzor Framroz R Joshi v Mahomed Dada and Co, Wadia G and Co.

55-16-691-15—Daph F and D, K Vencatarao Sethupatty and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co.

56-16-337-16—Jam R and D, B G Horniman v Soorajmal B Mehta, Cragie B and Co.

57-16-349-16—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

43-16-779-16—Bhimji and Co, Nanji Govindji v Sakarchand Khushalchand, M B Chothia.

S C 59-16-382-16—Daph F and D, Sulleman Haji Essak v Khima Suttra and anr, Payne and Co.

62-16-554-15—Ard H D and Co, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd in Liquidation, Ard H D and Co, Bhimji K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct. 485-18503-16.—Malvi H M & R, Mohanlal Narandas & anr v. A K Khambatta and anr, Payne & Co., Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

278-14.—Subnis & Gore, Messrs. Soundy & Co. Ltd. v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Raghavaya N & Co., (In liquidation).

LONG CAUSES.

168-15.—Daphtary F and D, Chotalal Ishwardas v. Gustadji Mancherji Cooper, Khambatta & Co.

414-16.—C P De Cunha, Balaram Bhaskar & ors, Ramcrishna Harichandra & ors, Jehangir & Seervai.

575-16.—N C Dalal, Kapurchand Bhagwanji & Co. a firm v. Jagganath Dharmaji Patel, D J Mantri.

845-15.—Pandia & Co., Gulabchand Amratlal a firm, Ramrattone Mallani a firm, Jamsetji R & D.

1011-16.—Ragh Nagindas & Co., Anubai alias Anandibai v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, Judah & Solomon.

837-16.—Ard H D & Co., Sakerbai, widow v. Vallabhdas Damji, Bhimji & Co.

588-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Bhalchandra Damodhar & ors, John Feleciano Misquita, Pandia & Co.

182-16.—Jamsetjee R & D, Fatmabai widow and anr v. Tyabally Abdul Husein and ors, Payne and Co., Unwalla P and P.

807-16.—Raghavaya N &/ Co., Mallayya Venkayya Jamowar a firm v. Konda Lachiram, Madhowji K & Ch.

246-15.—Ard H D & Co., Doogarsey Soonderji & anr v. Maneckbai widow, Nanu H & Co.

867-16.—Motichand & D, Kachrabhai Nagindas v. Vahaljibhai Nahalchand & ors.

1344-15.—Malvi H M & R, Sunderbai widow v. Panallal Chunilal and anr, Shroff D and D.

1413-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

170-16.—Shamrao M & H, Gulam Ahmed Afzalbhai v. Messrs. Arturo Boneschi, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co., Constance Eveline Gordon v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Crawford B & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

645-15.—Payne and Co., Champsey Dossa & & anr v. Gordhandas Kessowji and ors, Daphtary F and D, Payne and Co., Merwanji K & Co., Madhowji K & Ch, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

1254-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Shamchandra Rampratap v. Mohonlal Shivnarayen & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1314-16.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dhunji Kheraj v. Versi Ruttonsi, Nadirshaw & D.

1010-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Vanmali Shamji v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, Ardeshir H D & Co.

330-16.—Malvi H M & R, Kissonlal Badridas & ors v. Hiralal Shivbux and ors.

1325-14.—Surajmal & Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Motilal Shivramji & ors, Motichand & D.

786-16.—Manecklal and Co., Messrs. Narayenji Khimji a firm v. Lakhamsey Khiasee and anr, Surveyor & Co.

294-16.—Payne & Co., Esufally Karimbhoy v. Esmailji Esufally, Malvi H M & R.

S C Ct. 243-9227-16.—Maneck D and Co., Ali Mahomed Jaffer & anr v. Jafferbhai Mahomed Mistry, Mulla and M.

954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam, a firm v. Memon Moosa Mahomed & anr, Pandia & Co.

1342-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Manecki Jeewanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram.

842-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Hormasji Dorabji Gazdar v. Byramji Nowroji Gamadia & anr, Dastur & Co.

55-16.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v. Fatmabai, widow, & ors, Pandia & Co.

1405-15.—Amin & D, Fatmabai, widow v. Fatmabai, widow and others, Payne & Co.

439-16.—Maneck D & Co. (for a pauper), Kapurchand Gulabchand & anr v. Kanna Nowla and ors, Vachha & Co.

491-15.—In person, Anandrao Narayenrao v. Naginlal Maganlal Parekh & anr, Mehta D & Lalji.

1351-15.—Mulji & Tha, Gordhandas Dwarkadas v. Vallabhdas Ranchorddas, & anr, Chitnis M & K, Manecklal & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

S C Ct. 778-30097-15.—Payne & Co., Haji Valli Mahomed Sulleman & anr v. Marwadi Radhakisson Nandlal, Soonderdas & Co.

84-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm v. Devidutt Brijmohan.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1093-16.—Merwanji K Co., Rai Bahadur Kalianmull Tillockchand v. The Empress Spg. & Wg. including the New Empress Spg. & Wg Co. Ltd. (In voluntary Liquidation), Payne & Co.

1094-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kalianmull Tillockchand v. The Connaught Mills Co. Ltd. (In voluntary Liquidation), Payne & Co.

1167-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Ramchandra Manchharam a firm v. Raghunathdas Balbhadra a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

692-15.—Payne & Co., Khimji Assur Virji v. K Venkatrao Sethupatty & ors, Daph F & D, Khore & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1448-15.—Subnis and G, Bai Nandibai widow and anr v. Jivibai widow, Edgelow G W & Co.

722-16.—Jehangir & S, Pestonji Rustomji Pathan & ors v. Dhanjibhai Dossabhai Narielwalla, Wadia G and Co

665-16.—C P D'Cunha, Mahomed Ismail Valad Mahomed Abdulla Mukri v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

775-16.—Amin and D, Hyderalli Abdul Kayum v. Framji Shapurji Patuk and ors, Merwanji K & Co.

502-16.—Mulla and M, Devji Ranoji Pansare v. Sakubai and ors, Mehta D & Lalji.

712-16.—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peermahomed v. Gulamally Gullamhoosein Alava, Payne and Co.

657-16.—N C Dalal (For a pauper), Purshotamdas Madhavji v. Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D & D.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v. Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand & Co.

1229-16.—Pandia & Co., Anand Laxman v. Bai Lilibai alias Ramibai, widow and anr, Purnanand & Co.

142-16.—Daphtary F and D, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mahomedally Allibhoy Kachwalla, and ors, S A Tyabji, Ardesir H D & Co.

447-16.—Payne and Co., Haji Mahomed Mehdi Maleketyar v. C Vorhaid & Co a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

A LARGE HAUL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, prosecuted Abdul Rehman Shaik Kassam and Abbu Mahomedali alias Abbu Mogul, the former, for selling 20 pounds and 25 tolas of opium to a bogus customer for Rs. 600 and the latter for transporting the same and aiding and abetting sale of it.

The accused were defended by Mr. M. K. Azad, instructed by Messrs. K. F. Nariman and F. R. Dubash.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Smith, having received information about the second accused conducting a great illicit traffic in cocaine and opium, deputed Khan Sahib Kuverji Darasha to watch his movements. Mr. Kuverji succeeded in getting Abbu Mogul, to sell a large quantity to a bogus customer, and to inspire confidence in Abbu, purchases were made from him on two consecutive days. On the evening of the 12 instant at about 8 p.m. Mr. Smith sent a bogus customer after searching him before a Punch, with marked notes to the value of Rs. 600, to go and purchase opium from Abbu. About half an hour after, a victoria was seen driving down the Wari Bundar Road, from which two persons, namely the accused Abdul Remhan and another were seen to alight. Abdul Rehman had a box under his arm. Then Abbu Mogul, the owner of the opium, drove further down and waited near a tea shop. Abdul Rehman was introduced to the customer to whom he sold 835 tolas of opium for Rs. 600. On receiving a signal, Sub-Inspectors, Deputy and Karanjawalla rushed up and arrested the accused, and Inspectors Cama and Dyer arrested Abbu Mogul. The notes found with the accused were found to be the same given to the customer.

Both the offenders pleaded not guilty. The first accused, who is Abbu Mogul, carriage driver, stated that he did not know what the box contained. The second accused said that he was called by another person to see a pony in a stable there and he knew nothing about the opium.

Abdul Rehman was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Abbu Mogul to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFAMATION OF A NURSE

APOLOGY IN COURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sheherbanu Kekobad, a Parsi nurse, charged Hormusji Naoroji Davar, an aged Parsi, with defamation. Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Rangneker defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused's son engaged her to nurse a Parsi woman in the Cyrus Hotel, promising to pay her Rs. 2 per diem as nursing charges. She nursed the woman for twelve days but was not paid the charges. She wrote to him threatening legal proceedings, when the accused saw her personally and told her not to file a suit against his son as that, he said, would create a scandal. He promised to pay the amount himself. At the next meeting the accused suggested an improper course of making money.

The Magistrate framed a charge against the accused.

At the suggestion of the Court, the accused apologised to the complainant and undertook not to molest her in the future. He also agreed to pay Rs. 125 as expenses incurred by the complainant.

The Magistrate asked the accused to apologise to the complainant in Court. The accused did this, and the case was withdrawn.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the Health Department charged Ramkaran Mahabir, Badri Prasad, Kaveshwer Rahmad, and Luxman Musai, Purdesi milkmen, with mixing water with milk. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively.

50 other milkmen were charged with selling milk in open vessels. They were convicted and fined from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

HOUSE BREAKER SENTENCED.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Kamlia Sambhoo with breaking into the house of one Gopal Vithoo by climbing a lamp post and stealing articles worth Rs. 5-10 on Tuesday morning. The accused was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had six previous convictions.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 8th of Sheherevar 1286.
Hindu: 8th of Magh Vad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 22nd of Rubee-ul-Akhir. 1335.
Sunrise: 7h. 7m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 39m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Annual Meeting, Indo-British Institution, 5-30, H. E. the Governor will preside.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Fao, Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m.

School Entertainment, Clare Road, Convent, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

Mails for the Straits-Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Concert, Clare Road Convent, Byculla, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 6 and 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo, at 9-30 and Cinema at 6.

Empire Cinema: "An American's Home," at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.

New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail ...	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail ...	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail ...	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class) ...	8 40	7
Poona Express ...	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger ...	15 35 & 24	

Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Expresses. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express ...	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail ...	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger ...	20 50	7 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Feb. 9.

Orders for the week ending Saturday, February 17th.

Tuesday, 13th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Instructions in 1st Aid Work and 2nd Class Tests. Cubs—Signaling and Scout Law.

Thursday, 15th:—Fire lighting drill on Maidan at 8-45 p.m. Plain clothes with staves.

Saturday, 17th:—Details issued later.

Will those who were absent from parade on 7th instant, please report to A-S-M to-day.

Accoutrements:—In future, knives with lanyards and life lines will be worn on all uniform parades.

Transfers:—Cub. S. Ericson to Kangaroo Patrol.

Orderly Patrol Leader:—P/L. E. Nissen.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A-S-M in Charge.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Feb. 15.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Tuesday) for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday the 16th instant at 7 a.m. Dress.—Dri'l Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class for N. C. Officers and men will be held under Major Wallis (I.A.) at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of the ensuing week at 6-15.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 15.

559. Musketry.—The Range is allotted to Cadet Coys. daily to Saturday Feb. 17th both dates inclusive. All Cadets must complete their musketry between the above dates.

On Sunday February 18th and Monday February 19th the range is allotted to "C" Coy. and Casuals from "D" and "F" Coys.

On Tuesday February 20th the Range is allotted to "G" Coy.

560. Competition.—The Leslie Cup Competition will be held on Sunday February 25th. Details will be issued later.

562. Inspection.—The Inspection parade ordered for the 20th instant (vide Programme for February 1917) is cancelled.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Feb. 14.

No. 18. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 12th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy., Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy., Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy., Corpl. R. S. Meyer.

No. 19. Parades.—Thursday 15th 7 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, and E. E. Coys. Recruits rifle exercises.

Friday 16th 7 a.m. 15pr. B. L. section gun drill.

Friday 16th 7 a.m. Nos. 1, 2, and E. E. Coys. recruits rifle exercises.

Friday 16th 7 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, and E. E. Coys. recruits rifle exercises.

Friday 7 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. Fuze Setting and Layers' instructions.

Saturday 17th 7 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 (including recruits) 15-pr. B. L. instructions in care and preservation of gun and carriage.

No. 95. Inspection.—The inspection of the Corps by the Inspector-General of Volunteers on Sunday the 18th instant is cancelled.

Sunday 18th.—Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. will parade at Apollo Bunder at 8 a.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for the Wheal Cup Competition.

No. 96. Leave.—Gunner W. H. Wilson, No. 2 Coy., B.V.A., has been granted leave of absence from 10-2-17 to 15-2-17 inclusive.

R. H. PETALLOCK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

All Officers are to return their servant passes for Middle Ground as early as possible to Headquarters.

All the above parades are at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

All the recruits must attend these parades.

Friday 7 p.m. D. R. F. Class.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Feb. 14.

148. Parades.—Instructional parades will be held at Headquarters on Monday and Wednesday until further orders at 5-30 p.m. "E" Company will parade at the Engineering College at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesdays until further notice, commencing this day (Wednesday) 14th instant.

149. Rifle meeting.—Matches II and VI this day (Wednesday) 14th instant.

Matches VII on Thursday 15th instant.

Matches VIII on Friday 16th instant.

Matches IX on Saturday 17th instant.

Dress.—Uniform for all matches.

The following is the result of Matches IV and V.

Match IV.

1. Cadet J. D. Hotelwalla L Coy., Score 15. Prizes Rs. 15.
2. Vol. S. N. Katrak E Coy., Score 10. Prizes Rs. 10.

Match V.

1. Vol. V. Douglas A Coy., Score 35, Prizes Rs. 25, and Ch. Cup.
2. Corpl. R. K. Irani B Coy., Score 34, Prizes Rs. 20.
3. Sergt. A. Robertson A Coy., Score 33, Prizes Rs. 10.
4. L/Cpl. H. N. Driver B Coy., Score 32, Prizes Rs. 5.
5. C/Sgt. T. Dobson A Coy., Score 31, Prizes Rs. 5.

150. Increase.—No. 3274 Vol. F. D. Mascarenhas having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Satara Dett.

51. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "L" Company.

No. 4499 Cadet A Cazalet to be Corporal.

No. 4342 Cadet C Barker to be Lance-Corpl.

152. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize distribution will be held at Headquarters on Friday 9th March 1917 at 5-45 p.m. Dress, Uniform.

153. Extract.—The following extract from India Army Order, dated 5th February, 1917, is republished for information:—

124 Dress—Army Council Instruction No. 2153 of 1916 is republished for the information and compliance of all concerned with reference to India Army Order No. 305 of 1916.

Wearing of 'Sam Browne' Belt. The 'Sam Browne' belt (brown leather) will be worn by officers on all occasions with Service dress uniform. At least one brace will always be worn with the belt. The frog will only be worn when the sword is worn.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

MAHOMEDAN FAIR.

To-day (Thursday, the 15th instant.) is the last day of the annual fair of Pir Rafai's Dargah at the corner of Tandel Street and Sandhurst Road.

REPORTED THEFT.

Maganlal Sawroopchand, a clerk, residing on the 5th floor of a chawl at Shamset Street has reported to the Police that gold and pearl ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 840, are missing from a cupboard in his house.

CLARE ROAD CONVENT.

A school entertainment in aid of the new building fund of Clare Road Convent, Byculla will be held to-morrow and Saturday, 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. As the object is a descring one it is hoped it will be well patronised.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were five attacks and two deaths from plague yesterday, Northern Fort, Mandvi, Walkeshwar and Sewri reporting each one attack and Kamatipura one attack and one death and Maratha Hospital one death. The deaths from all causes were 82 as against 83 on the corresponding day of last year and 54 on that of 1915.

FIRE IN A MOTOR GARAGE.

A fire broke out on Tuesday night in a motor garage in the compound of Major Hepper's bungalow at Marine Lines, owing to some petrol vapour coming in contact with a naked light. A two-seater eleven horse-power Perry car belonging to Major Hepper and a four-seater car belonging to the Government caught the flames. The Fort fire engine quickly arrived on the scene and put out the flames. The damage to the cars is estimated at Rs. 9,500 and to the building at Rs. 500.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Fort District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort (1) to adopt the first annual report, (2) to elect new office-bearers and the Managing Council, (3) to consider the proposal of starting a quarterly magazine on behalf of the District Congress Committees of Bombay and (4) to consider the proposal of raising the annual subscription from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in case the quarterly magazine is started and given free to the members of the Committee.

UNEMPLOYED TEACHER'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Mr. Luximdas Karan Dalal, a school-master, who was found lying dead in his bed in a room in Sukh Sagar Hotel in Princess Street, Bombay. The body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, made a post-mortem examination. He found appearances in the body such as he would expect in prussic acid poisoning. It further appeared that a bottle containing prussic acid was found near the bed. The deceased was a graduate in arts and was a native of Bhownugger. He was formerly a teacher in the Goculdas Tejpal High School, which he left about three or four years ago as he could not manage the students. Correspondence found in his room showed that he was in search of employment. He went to the hotel only the night previous as a lodger. The jury returned a verdict of death from prussic acid poisoning, probably suicidal.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A meeting of cartmen and other working classes residing at Ghodupdeo, Byculla and Mazagon was held on Sunday the 11th instant in the compound of Mr. Pallonji's chawls at Ghodupdeo to consider the question of primary education in the city. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar was in the chair. Messrs. Navekar, Shivde, Salunkhe, Bhajakar and Sarpont were among the speakers. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

This meeting of cartmen and other working classes residing at Ghodupdeo, Byculla and Mazagon resolves (1) that Municipal Corporation of Bombay should provide increased facilities for primary education in the city by making it free and by taking steps to make it compulsory in course of time and (2) that provision should be made for the education of the adults by starting Night schools and Continuation classes.

MRS. JAMNABAI SAKKAI MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sums here been subscribed in this fund:—

H. E. Lady Willingdon, Rs. 250; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt., Rs. 5,000; The Trustees of the will of the late Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai, Rs. 5,000; H. H. Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra, Rs. 1,000; Sheth Dwarkadas Gordhandas Rs. 1,100; The Hon. Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh Rs. 1,001; Messrs. Fragji Soorji and Co., Rs. 1001; Sheth Motilal Dayabhai Shroff, Rs. 1,000; Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thackersy, Rs. 1,001; Sheth Khimji Asar Virji Rs. 1,001; Sheth Tribhowandas N. Malwi Rs. 751; The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad Rs. 501; Sheth Tullukchund Manockchund Rs. 501; Sheth Kikabhai Premchund Roychund, Rs. 501; Mrs. Dharamsy Morarji Gockaldas Rs. 501; Sheth Chaganlal Jamnadas Bhuckandas, Rs. 501; Messrs. Venilal & Sunderlal Mangonlal Rs. 501; Sheth Luxmidas Bhimji Kapadia, Rs. 501; Mrs. Ruxmanibai Lalloobhai Asharam Shah, Rs. 501; Sheth Vullubhdas Jamnadas, Rs. 501; Sheth Gulabchund Motichund Damania Rs. 351; Sheth Ishwardas Luxmidas Rs. 251; Sheth Bhulabhai Jeewanji Desai Rs. 251; Mrs. Jamnabai Govindji Madhvji Rs. 251; Lady Dorab Tata, Rs. 250; Sheth Goolabchund Devchund Zaveri Rs. 251; Lady Luxmibai Jugmohundas Vurjiwandas, Rs. 250 Sheth Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Rs. 251; Sheth Amurchund Madhavji, Rs. 251; Sheth Manilal Jugaldas, Rs. 251; Sheth Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, Rs. 251; Sheth Anandji Nanji, Rs. 251; Sheth Keshwaji Ramji Luxmidas, Rs. 251; Sheth Mathuradas Manji Velji, Rs. 251; Sheth Karsondas Hargowandas, Rs. 250; Sheth Choonilal Sankalchund, Rs. 201; Sheth K.B.M. Rs. 201; Sheth Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, Rs. 201; Mrs. B. M. Malabari, Rs. 200; Sheth Thakoredas Jekisondas Desai, Rs. 201; Sheth Motilal Kanji Kapadia Rs. 201; Mrs. Narsilal Jekisondas Rs. 201; H. E. Lady Alishah, Rs. 150; An Gentleman, Rs. 151; Sheth Manibhai Gockalbhai Moolchund, Rs. 151; Sheth Chuturbhuj Bhawanidas, Rs. 151; Sheth Tribhowandas Huriwullubhdas Kaji Rs. 151; Mrs. Tarabai Thakoredas Atmaram Gandhi Rs. 151; Mrs. Parwatibai Dwarkadas Tribhowandas, Rs. 151; Messrs. Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai and Co., Rs. 151; Sheth Chimanlal Damodardas Tapidas Rs. 151; Sheth Karsondas Mulchund Vadnagarvala, Rs. 151; Sheth Ranchoddas Tribhowandas Rs. 151; Sheth Morarji Virji Kapadia, Rs. 125; Sheth Bhimji Naronji Dalal Rs. 125; Sheth Motilal Tribhowandas Sattavala Rs. 125; Mrs. Bachoobai Dharamsy Thakker Rs. 125; Sheth Devidas Madhowji Thackersy Rs. 125; Sheth B. N. Motivala Rs. 101; Sheth Premchund Tribhowandas Rs. 101; Messrs. D. P. Gajjar and Co., Rs. 101; Dr. Tooljaram Chunilal Khandwala, Rs. 101; Sheth Luxmidas Rawji Tersy, Rs. 101; Sheth Khimchund Motichund, Rs. 101; Sheth Devkaran Mooljji Rs. 101; Sheth Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, Rs. 101; Sheth Gopaldas Nathoobhai Rs. 101; Mrs. Maneckbai Keshowji Heerji Khatri, Rs. 101; Mrs. Motibai Vithaldas Bapoonana Rs. 101; Dr. A. K. Dalal Rs. 101; Sheth Shantidas Askaran Rs. 101; Sheth Ratilal Mangaldas, Rs. 101; Sheth Ramchandra Lalji Rs. 101; Sheth Haridas Gordhandas 101; Sheth Khengar Thobhan, Rs. 100; Lady Sheereenbai Jamshedji Jeejibhoy Rs. 100; Sheth Motilal Mooljji Rs. 101; Messrs. Jeevanlal and Bhagwanlal Panalal Rs. 100; Sheth Sunderlal Ghelabhai, Rs. 100; Sheth Rowji Premji Dalal, Rs. 101; Mrs. Shamkorebai Vithal Purshotum Rs. 101; Sheth Ratonlal Motiram Mody Rs. 101; Sheth Premanandas Narondas of Borsad, Rs. 101; Sheth Jesangbhai Mohanlal, Rs. 101; Mrs. Gokibhai Damodardas Gordhundas, Rs. 101; Sheth Khimchund Apoopchund, Rs. 101; Sheth Lallobhai Nathoochund Rs. 101; Mrs. Shakoontla Nanabhai Thakoredas, Rs. 101; Sheth Maneckla Kirparam, Rs. 101; Sheth Maneckla Kirparam, Rs. 101; Sheth Morarji Kanji 101; Sheth Dwarkadas Vussonji Thacker Rs. 101; Sheth Shunkerbhai Jorabhai Amin Rs. 101; Mrs. B. B. Joshi, Rs. 75; Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Diwan Rs. 75; Sheth Motilal Vullubhji, Rs. 75; Sheth Motilal Rungildas Khandwala Rs. 61; Sheth Madonlal Jekisondas Gajjar, Rs. 51; Mrs. Krishnalal Mohunlal Zaveri, Rs. 51; Sheth Hiralal Runchoddas Munim Rs. 51; Sheth Magonlal Dalpatram Khakher, Rs. 51; Mrs. Bablibai Pitale, Rs. 51; Mrs. Purshotam Odhvji Rs. 51; Sheth Purbhudas Bhuvandas Rs. 51; Mrs. Bhogilal Veerchund, Rs. 51; Dr. Chundulal V. Mehta, Rs. 51; Mrs. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda Rs. 50; Mrs. Gopaldas Nathoobhai Rs. 50; Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit, Rs. 50; Sheth Hiralal Bhogilal Rs. 41; Sheth Gulabdas Narsidas Rs. 40; Mrs. Kersarbai Amratlal Raichund Rs. 25; Sheth Chotalal Karsondas Mulji Rs. 25; Mrs. Pootlibai R. D. Sattna Rs. 25; Sheth Munchashunker J. Vakil, Rs. 25; Sheth Mungaldas L. Mehta Rs. 25; Sheth Dwarkadas Gungadas, Rs. 25; Mrs. Laxmibai Purshotamdas Gandhi Rs. 25; Mrs. Ratonsy Liladhar Tucker, Rs. 25 and other miscellaneous sums; totalli Rs. 35,026.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Bostock's Italian Circus continues to draw large audiences at the Royal Opera House Although the show has now been running for some time it was not found necessary to change the original programme. This in itself is a record for it has not been often that the same bill has been played for so many performances. "House full" boards have been used every Saturday and Sunday as well as on several other nights.

However, there is to be change of programme to-morrow, Friday night, and patrons who wish to avoid disappointment should book at Rose and Co's There will be several new variety turns well worth seeing.

WEST END CINEMA.

Another thrilling drama is being shown at the West End Cinema, New Charni Road, this week. It is called "The Evil Women Do", and has, besides a wealth of sensational incidents, that human touch that appeals to every class of audience. This picture has attracted large houses at each of the four daily shows, and will continue to do so until next Saturday, when another big feature film will be exhibited.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management have put an exceptionally strong programme for the week commencing to-day. Miss Essie Jennings, the Australian star, is giving a number of new songs out of her extensive repertoire, some of which have recently been great successes at home. Miss Georgie Devoe will give some humorous songs which she sings in her inimitable way. Miss Charlotta, the pretty dancer, will appear in a Charlie Chaplin song and a Charlie Chaplin dance, etc. The picture side of the programme is exceptionally strong, the chief attraction being the film version of the world-famous book "Five Nights" by Victoria Cross. To English speaking man and woman, it would suffice to say that the film gives a vivid version of the famous novel. It grips the attention of the spectators from start to finish and nobody should miss seeing this magnificent film-drama. All the five parts will be shown at every performance during the week and also at the special cinema matinee at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday and at the special cinema performance at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The management are opening their new week to-day (Thursday) with that historic film "Judith of Bethulia," one of the three greatest films the world has ever seen. This four-reel motion picture production, telling the tragic story of Judith and Holofernes, is based on the book of Judith in the Apocrypha, and on the poem and tragedy from the same source, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. It is a free rendering in which the Siege of Bethulia by Holofernes and the storming of the walls are given with great spectacular effect. Among the striking scenes in this remarkable picture are those showing the battle outside the city of Bethulia, the assaults on the massive walls by a huge invading army, the scenes of famine within the unsuccessful attempts of the besieged people to regain the wells for their water supply, the tragic death of Holofernes (Chief Captain of the invading army) at the hands of Judith, and the final destruction of the Assyrian Camp. Strict attention to detail in costume, weapons and instruments of war, customs of the people and correct scenic background are noticeable throughout.

This is one of the finest historical and tragic films ever brought on the screen and the management anticipate a great success.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

There was no feature of outstanding interest, but both coal shares and jute mill shares changed hands to a fair extent prices being for the most part unchanegd. The market closed steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 14-12, 15; Deoghur 12-4; Equitable (ord) 42, 42-4; Equitable (pref) 97; Ghusick 18-8, 18-12, 19; Gopalichuck 10-8; Jainty Central 15-4; Lakurka 38; Nazira 18, 18-4; Tetturya 10-12, 11-8 North West (contry) 19-8, 19-12 p; Ondal (pref) 113, 114, 115; Phularitand 5-8, 5-12; Sendra 19; Sowardih 13; Sudamdih 4-12; Sutkidih 13-8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 175; Barnagore (ord) 102; Clive (ord) 134; 135, 136; Delta (ord) 343, 347; Howrah (ord) 282 to 292; Khardah (pref) 105; Northbrook (ord) 28-12, 29-4; Union (ord) 404, 415; Waverley 9-12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-8 to Rs. 70-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-8 to Rs. 70-12.

PRESS IN BENGAL IN 1917.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The following appears in the Bengal Administration Report just issued:—The general tone of the press was loyal except for an occasional tendency to belittle the successes of the Allies and to question the completeness of information given in Reuter's telegrams. References in the press to the war were on the whole unexceptionable. Generally speaking, the war dwarfed all other subjects discussed in the press and evoked in nearly all papers repeated expressions of loyalty to the British Empire and of a desire to assist and to refrain from embarrassing the Government. Other subjects in which considerable interest was evinced were the formation of a Bengali Volunteer Corps, the recrudescence of revolutionary crime and the working of the Defence of India Act. As a result of the operation of the Indian Press Act, 12 leaflets and three books, the majority in Urdu, were forfeited and security was demanded from three papers and three printing presses. In no case was it necessary to exercise the powers under the Indian Naval and Military (Emergency) Ordnance of 1914.

WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 14.

A "Times of Ceylon" London cable states the Gold Coast Colony Legislative Council is subscribing half a million sterling to war loan.

HUN INIQUITIES.

LILLE POPULATION DEFRAUDED.

As in Brussels so in Lille, the longer the German occupation lasts the worse becomes the condition of the hapless inhabitants and the more iniquitous are the methods of the unscrupulous invader. A prominent trader who, through age and sickness, was allowed to leave Lille just before Christmas, has arrived in Paris, and in the "Matin" gives some examples of the barbaric and dishonest practices of which the Lille population are the constant victims. Owing to the fact that every notice issued by Governor von Graevenitz to the citizens of Lille invariably commences with these words, "J'ordonne," he has come to be known by the sobriquet of "Monsieur J'Ordonne."

In 1915 the Germans exacted payment of a war tax of £720,000, the second or third contribution of its kind since the occupation. The municipality refused, whereupon the enemy arrested the city treasurer, descended to the municipal vaults, and with a blowpipe forced their way in approved burglar style into a couple of safes containing the municipality's cash. Two motor-cars were required to remove to the kommandatur the piles of bullion stolen from the city's coffers.

Last July another tax of £880,000 was imposed and immediate payment insisted on "If not," said Governor J'Ordonne, "I'll enforce measures of extreme rigour against the civilian population." To spare his fellow citizens the Mayor of Lille yielded under protest. Shortly after about two and a half million pounds' worth of Municipal Bonds were issued. The Germans promptly appropriated one half of them.

When the Lillois were ordered by the German militatry authorities to supply an enormous number of sandbags they replied that it was impossible. "All right," said J'Ordonne, "we'll make them ourselves." The enemy soldiers thereupon requisitioned every conceivable kind of material, even satins and silks, found in the shops and warehouses and exported them to Germany where, they said, the necessary sacks would be made at the expense of the city. A bill was presented to the Municipality later, and they were obliged to pay it as a punishment for their "lack of good will."

BUYING BACK THEIR OWN.

Numerous shops in Lille have been cleared out of their stocks of merchandise by enemy soldiers on the strength of simple "scraps of paper" stamped by the kommandatur. If the Germans do not find what they want they take anything else that pleases their fancy. The officers have sent wagon loads of stuff to Belgium to be sold on their behalf. Cases have even been known where German traffickers have arrived in Lille from the Fatherland, opened shops in the city, and resold to the inhabitants goods pillaged and stolen from them by the invaders.

When the population turned a deaf ear to the order to surrender all lead, zinc, aluminium, and copper in their possession in exchange for a receipt in German acknowledging that they had "sold benevolently to the German authorities on account of Krupp of Essen" certain quantities of metal, their shops and houses were entered by force and zinc counters, door handles, bronzes, locks, and everything composed of the coveted metals were smashed to pieces with hammer and axe and immediately despatched to Germany.

Knowing that something like forty millions sterling worth of requisition bonds were stored at the town hall awaiting a day of settlement, the Germans, to escape liability for these receipts, set fire to the building. Perhaps one of the most cruel imposts is the tax of ten, twenty and sometimes forty shillings on dogs. For a long time the Lillois kept their pets and paid the hated tax, but finally, recognising that every mark given to the enemy was a weapon used against their own French soldiers, the inhabitants of the stricken city sacrificed their faithful friends on the compassionate altar [illegible]

[illegible]'S RESOLUTION
ANARCHY

[illegible]ATED PRESS
CALCUTTA

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes a communication from Dadabhoy's resolution on anarchy at last Thursday's meeting of the Council. The correspondent says: committee of enquiry demanded by Dadabhoy, if granted, might have a good instrument in the hands of enemies to turn the tables on us. Indeed officials were eagerly waiting for such committee and Mr. Dadabhoy was unconsciously put up to serve their purpose. He was informed of it, and all his non-official colleagues implored him to drop the matter but he turned a deaf ear where upon Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu gave notice of an amendment to insert the following words "including operation and effect of repressive legislation, and measure." The Home Member had a big speech with him and was busily taking notes as Mr. Dadabhoy was speaking. The plan of the non-official members was to speak after hearing the Home Member and later on his party was anxious to hear what they had to say. Thus no one got up for a few seconds and Mr. Lowndes who presided and evidently wanted to stop the whole thing, got up at once and put the resolution to vote. The whole thing was sudden and dramatic and was without any concert.

THE CONCORDAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Could any of your readers or some Catholic journals state whether the Concordat signed by the high contracting parties on the 23rd June 1886 still holds good after the proclamation of the Republic? And if so, who selects the candidates for the vacant Sees laid down in one of its articles, Bombay being one of them?—Yours etc.

AN ENQUIRER.

I,

JOHN BURTON

LABOURER MILLIONAIRE,

who from an humble toiler in the Plainfield Steel Mills, became at a single stroke THE TENTH MARQUIS OF CASTLETON, set forth to study the Evils that surround humanity----**the Sins and Tragedies of all classes in business, in politics, in social circles, in the home** until at last I discovered

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& Night

Massaging the skin with this greaseless cream drives away that tired look; and it will work in your pores while you sleep. If you wish to always look your best,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February 15, 1917.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SHY BIRD.—We cannot publish your letter unless you communicate your name and address as proof of your *bona fides*.

LORD SYDENHAM AND AN ANALOGY.

Whatever Lord Sydenham may have been in England, and whatever his reputation as a military engineer, prior to his appointment as the Governor of Bombay, he was completely unknown as a politician. In Bombay, he was welcomed on his arrival as having been appointed by the Liberal Government then in power. But two years' experience of his manner and methods of administration was enough to demonstrate the fact that though a Liberal placeman his politics were neither Liberal nor Conservative but absolutely reactionary. Latent as that attitude was at first, it revealed itself in its true colours during the remaining span of his satrapy. In no department of public affairs did he disclose himself in the attitude of a reactionary more than in that of the University. It is notorious that he did his best to throttle that seat of Higher Learning in the Presidency and reduce it from its comparatively independent status to that of a department of the State. It is also well remembered how he came into sharp collision in the Legislative Council and later on in the Press, with the late Sir P. M. Mehta, whose stern and sterling courage in safeguarding whatever of independence and freedom had been left to his *alma mater* by the University legislation of Lord Curzon, have been the theme of universal praise. Sir George Clarke's avowed enmity to the educated classes was not only to be transparently discerned in his unnecessary and undignified interference as Chancellor with the free internal management of the University, altogether unprecedented, but also in that misleading and mischievous book of Sir Valentine Chirol. We have unimpeachable authority for saying that what appears in that book on education in Bombay was chiefly inspired by the reactionary Governor, Lord Sydenham.

It is this Lord Sydenham who blossomed into a peer on the eve of his retirement, who has for months past been realising for us in actual life the truth of the classic fable which describes how the frog tried to distend itself to the size of the bull and what fate eventually overtook it. Since returning to England, the whilom Governor of Bombay has started a campaign of vituperation and vilification of educated India. He had been attitudinising as Sir Oracle in the anti-Indian columns of the chameleon-like "Times." But taking heart of grace, he has lately been audacious enough to carry his campaign of vilification of educated India into the pages of the "Nineteenth Century." Inflated with the exuberance of his overweening conceit, he has given therein what he calls his experience of that class, which is as much of an experience as that of the church mouse of the congregation in the church. He fancies his are oracular statements which will pass unchallenged; they are no more oracular than those of the defunct oracles of Delphi and Dodona. There is such a mass of venomous misrepresentation and misstatement of facts about educated India as to put him at once out of court. His sweeping generalisations, unverified as they are, should be a condemnation in the eyes of those who are desirous of knowing the facts and giving their unbiassed judgment. What does his lordship really know of India and the Indians? It is doubtful whether his amazing statements are even worth traversing.

There has been a somewhat analogous vilification in a section of the British Press of the "Zionists," whose long-cherished aspirations are to regain the lost Kingdom of Palestine. Those who are aware of the true genesis of that magnificent organisation, originally brought into existence by two such stalwart and loyal Britishers of the Jewish persuasion, as the late Sir Moses Montefiore, who died in 1885, and Sir Lionel Rothschild who died in 1879, are not likely to be deceived or led astray by wild and baseless allegations against the Briton of the Jewish faith. The controversy has been carried on in the pages of the "Fortnightly Review." Mr. J. H. Hertz and Mr. Hubert Bentwich have contributed articles to contradict the many fallacious statements made in that journal by "An Englishman of the Jewish faith." Mr. Hertz says:—

> I cannot deal with mis-statements set forth in the article. . . . The reader is left under the impression as if the followers of Zionism were recruited mostly from the ranks of the agnostics and atheists, despite the fact that the most revered orthodox Rabbis of Eastern Europe and a large portion of the world's Jewish scholars and leaders of religious thought in the West have ranged themselves under its banner.

But the main contention of the anonymous assailant is that Zionism is a "dangerous movement." On this Mr. Hertz justly observes: "Few Jews, and still fewer non-Jews, will agree with 'An Englishman of the Jewish faith' in the fear that the conscious striving for the renascence of Israel on the soil of even a British India is 'dangerous.'" Substitute Congress and Self-Government politics for Zionism and you get Lord Sydenham's "dangerous" menace to India. But how many will care to endorse that view, when even the Government of India itself recognises the justice of the Indian agitation for reforms, albeit they may not go so far as to admit all the demands even of moderate reformers. But let us quote Mr. Hertz a little further. "In this Holy War," he says, "waged on behalf of the *weaker and smaller nations of the world*, the Allies are battling *for the enthronement of the principle, as a governing idea of European policy, that there also are rights,—human, cultural and political,—which are absolute, which cannot be withheld from any human group yearning for them.*" If then the governing idea of the policy of the Allies is as to the "absolute" rights of humanity, may we enquire whether Indians are to be blamed if they too assert their "absolute" rights, —human, cultural and political,—for their own regeneration as a great nation under the beneficent aegis of British rule? Is it a crime that the Indian educated classes, awakening to a lively consciousness of their future, political and general welfare, demand in the most loyal and constitutional manner, their "human" rights? Are those rights the monopoly only of persons of the kidney of Lords Curzon, Milner, Sydenham and their few demented supporters in the Press? Mr. Hertz says,

> "now all this has long been implied in the very idea of British patriotism and imperial citizenship . . . Britain's mild sovereignty respects the personality of the ethnic groups under her sway; nay, it fosters the linguistic heritage, the national individuality even, of Welshmen and Irishmen, of French Canadian and Afrikander Boer; and recognises as their inalienable right to develop along their own lines. Anyone, therefore, who propounds a doctrine of British citizenship that would brand General Botha, Sir Wilfred Laurier, or the Aga Khan as disloyal and unpatriotic; anyone who deems that patriotism exacts from the Jew the sacrifice of his religious tradition and historic memory; anyone who suggests that a Jew, because he cherishes Zionist aims, is in the remotest degree by reason of them necessarily disloyal to the country of his birth; such a man is an alien to the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race and is unworthy of British citizenship."

Mutatis mutandis, the Indian reformer and leader of thought may enquire touching the legitimate ambition and aspirations of his countrymen to claim the right of British citizenship generated in him by the very spirit of the Anglo-Saxon genius. So far as to Mr. Hertz. We may take another occasion to pursue the analogy further as propounded in the vigorous criticism on the same subject by Mr. Herbert Bentwich.

THE PATRIOTIC PRESS.

It is interesting to note how a certain class of journals in this country, which habitually write with contempt and intolerance of anyone else who presumes to differ with constituted authority, begin to whine and whimper when the vested interests and race and class privileges which they represent are touched. We have had several instances of this of late. Everyone remembers no doubt the whine that arose from Calcutta at the time of the last Budget over some of the provisions that hit certain trade interests, making large profits out of the war, rather hard. To come to more recent times, when the order was published for the prohibition of the import of motor cars, another whine arose, in spite of the obvious patriotic necessity of accepting the order with a good grace. Now the European Registration Ordinance has led to such whinings and whimperings in Chowringhee, that even "The Englishman" is moved to indignation with its faithful ally in the task of vilifying everyone who attempts to ventilate a grievance that does not bear the hallmark of approval by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. "The Statesman," in its alarm that trade interests may suffer by the conscription of Europeans, has carried things so far that its Calcutta contemporary is constrained to castigate it in a leading article in which it declares that

> it is impossible not to feel indignant with all this pessimistic whimpering because Englishmen in India are called upon to bear a burden infinitely lighter without much risk of sacrificing their lives. We protest in the name of European-British subjects against this distorted, sordid and selfish view of their attitude towards the great problems of man-power and national duty. . . . Were we not jealous of the reputation of the British people in India we should scarcely have deemed the benighted pessimism of Chowringhee worthy of notice; but it is impossible to pass by without protest and emphatic repudiation the grotesque caricature of compulsory military service which it persists in putting forward and the equally grotesque idea that the prospect of it has filled any European British subjects worthy of the name with the panic of poltroons.

Fortunately, there is no reason to believe that the views of "The Statesman" in this matter represent anything but a very small section of people who are more concerned about their own business interests than the vital interests of the Empire. What would have happened to England in this war if the sort of attitude adopted by "The Statesman" in this matter had been the general attitude of the English Press?

We have no doubt, also, that there are very few people who have any sympathy with the difficulties which "The Advocate of India" is endeavouring to put in the way of the authorities in the matter of the restriction of the travelling of women and children in steamers following the war routes. That the restriction is a necessary one, and one that ought to have been imposed long since, should be obvious to any one who has given a moment's thought to the matter. It has been made as mild as possible. Exceptions are to be allowed, besides those taking up war work, in the cases of "exceptionally urgent business, or domestic reasons or exceptionally urgent reasons of health." One would have thought the Government could not have gone further in qualifying the order so as not to inflict unnecessary hardship. But there are some people who cannot understand that war restrictions are necessary when applied to themselves; so we have the "Advocate of India" conducting an agitation for the further modification of the order, in a way that would entirely defeat the objects for which it has been issued, with appeals to Lord Willingdon,—who has nothing to do with the matter by the way,—to intervene to relieve an "intolerable situation" and complaints that the order has "descended with quite unnecessary abruptness sand violence" The idiotic suggestion is made that the Admiralty should arrange to provide one ship for the conveyance of women primarily to England. One can imagine the glee with which the Huns would lie in wait for it! What a chance for the exploitation of frightfulness! But "The Advocate of India," in addition to its demand for the reservation of ships at a time when every ton of freight counts, suggests that there should be a convoy of destroyers as well! Could dangerous fatuity go further? Of course there will be hardships and one has every sympathy with the case of women and children who have to postpone going to England, but such people in India have not had to suffer one tithe of the hardships that thousands of their countrywomen in England have had to undergo. It is difficult to be patient with journals which open their columns to an agitation of this character, directly calculated to embarrass the Government in the control of a most difficult and complicated problem which concerns chiefly the interests of the millions of the whole Empire and the allied countries, and not a few people who will have to stay in India instead of going to England. Lord Willingdon, as we have said, has nothing to do with the matter directly but he has the power under the Defence of India to put a stop to this mischievous and unpatriotic agitation.

Notes of the Day.

The Prospects of "Submarinism."

The German General Staff must be rather dissatisfied with the results of the elaborately stage-managed boom of "Submarinism." Not only have the threats failed to carry terror into the hearts of the Allies, but even the net results of the experimental atrocities have not been such as might have been wished for. Moreover, the British Admiralty have been painfully prompt with their counter-measures, with the result that, as Lord Curzon announced, "Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines operating in the past fortnight which would never return to their own shores."

Up-to-Date Retaliation.

The immediate future, indeed, promises to be even more dismal for the prospects of submarinism. In the House of Lords, speaking for the Admiralty, Lord Lytton stated that "every device of human ingenuity was being employed most energetically against submarines and the Admiralty was confident that we could continue not merely to furnish our armies with munitions and supplies and carry out our obligations to the Allies, but also keep free certain routes for neutral commerce and obtain the necessary supplies for our own people." Lord Beresford, who is not given to being a too optimistic critic, supported this view, and declared that we should have submarinism really in hand in six weeks or so. One reason he mentioned has special interest, and that is that men fresh from sea experience of submarinism were bringing new ideas to the Admiralty. If the new Ministry has done nothing more than bring this alert and up-to-date responsiveness to bear upon the problem of national defence, it has justified its existence.

Calcutta Leads the Way.

It is interesting to compare the activity displayed in Calcutta and other Presidency towns in connection with the Registration Ordinance with the leisurely and jejeune fashion in which the matter has been dealt with in Bombay. The 8th of February, remarks "The Pioneer," might be called Registration Day in Calcutta, as, although those liable to register were not bound to do so until 2nd March, forms were available on Thursday, and at some of the places where forms were obtainable there had been so many applicants that by 7 o'clock at night there were none left. It may be mentioned that, not content with advertising the notification by the Commissioner of Police as to where forms might be obtained, a most elaborate communiqué was published in the Calcutta papers explaining with the utmost detail exactly what those liable to register must do. In addition to this, it may be stated that the notification referred to above contained a list of the various places where forms could be obtained and these included the principal hotels and clubs, the headquarters of the various volunteer corps, the Exchange Banks and all post offices and police sections in Calcutta and its suburbs.

Contrast with Bombay.

It is not surprising, when we remember that all this information was available and all these arrangements were made before February 8th, that that day should have seen a rush for the forms and, no doubt, by this time the work of registration in Calcutta is practically complete. Contrast this with what has been the case in Bombay. Yesterday the Head Police Office awoke to the fact that it had a duty to perform in sending forward the work of registration,—many people in the meanwhile having been vainly enquiring how and where they were to get their registration forms, the sole official vehicle of information hitherto having been the "Gazette of India,"—and a notification was published for the first time to the effect that the forms could be obtained at the "Head Police Office, South Wing, Ground Floor" or at any other police station. At the same time, it was intimated that the Commissioner of Police would graciously send forms to heads of departments, etc.,—presumably if they ask for them,—but care was taken to remind the public that the non-receipt of a form does not relieve any individual from liability to a fine of Rs. 500 for failing to register,—a reminder that was not considered necessary in the case of the Calcutta Notification which, on the contrary, as we have pointed out, went out of the way to make the obtaining of the forms so easy as almost to bring them to one's door. We have often had reason to remark that the Police Department in Calcutta have a higher respect for the public convenience than is the case in Bombay. But this is an instance where Imperial interests at least demanded a little hustling as well as a descent from the customary Prussian attitude.

Labour in Ceylon.

The recent disclosures regarding labour atrocities in Ceylon have evidently had a rather disturbing effect in certain quarters. There is a feeling of alarm combined with resentment that the searchlight of public enquiry and criticism should have been brought to bear upon certain doings which might more profitably, for one of the parties concerned, have remained shrouded in remote darkness. On Friday last there was a meeting of the Ceylon Planters' Association at Kandy, at which a Mr. J. Graeme Sinclair had some interesting things to say in the course of his "address from the chair." In view of recent developments Mr. J. Graeme Sinclair has felt compelled to revise some of his earlier opinions, and he accordingly delivered himself as follows:

> At a previous meeting, you will remember, I stated that I did not think these letters and articles in the papers were worth taking notice of, but I have changed my opinion since then. They have lately become so frequent that they will do incalculable harm to the planting industry in particular, and to Ceylon in general, if not stopped.

Who is going to stop them to oblige Mr. J. Graeme Sinclair and his friends?

The Bad, Bold Newspapers.

The newspapers, indeed, have annoyed Mr. J. Graeme Sinclair acutely, but he is a reasonable being and even in his indignation is willing to discriminate between the sheep and the goats. "No one objects to fair criticism," he declared, "but the truth must be stuck to, which I have proof has not been the case lately, and as Chairman of this Association, I mean to do all in my power to bring to book the writers of these letters and those who back them up in the Press, without any effort to find out if the statements made are true or not." This stickler for truth wound up this threat on a note of virtuous indignation:

> It is most unjust that agitators should be allowed to come to Ceylon, settle in our midst, interfere with our labour, and then write untruthful letters, about the result of their interference, to certain papers which are only too glad to receive them.

This is almost pathetic. It is, of course, one of the "unjust" ironies of our present civilization that so many different kinds of activities are unduly interfered with. It is bad enough that the State should maintain an expensive and elaborate establishment for the sole purpose of "interfering with the labour" of a variety of practitioners, but when "agitators" take to writing letters, it is indeed time for Mr. Sinclair to protest.

Sweet Reasonableness.

Notwithstanding all the irritation under which he has been labouring, Mr. Graeme Sinclair did his best to retain a mood of sweet reasonableness. "Nothing but good will, I think, come," he says "of the visit of Mr. Majoribanks and the Hon. Mr. Ahmed Thamby Marikair,"—two gentlemen whose fame, as our readers are aware has preceded Mr. Sinclair's testimonial. He is anxious not to prejudice the chances of the "good" that these twin souls may achieve, and therefore observes with delicate restraint: "Possibly they may have seen and heard of things which they considered might and ought to be improved, such as the way Kanganies were able to hawk gangs of coolies about the country, in order to obtain higher advances, but, *from conversations I had with both these gentlemen, I am sure that they left Ceylon quite convinced that the calumnies in circulation in South India and here with regard to conditions of labour in Ceylon, were absolutely false.*" So much for the investigators and the "good" they are likely to do.

PRESS ASSOCIATION.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

It has now been definitely arranged that His Excellency the Viceroy will receive the deputation from the Press Association of India, regarding the Press Act, on 5th March at 10-30 a.m.

FAILURE OF NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

GROWING SUCCESS OF COUNTER-MEASURES.

ENEMY SUBMARINISM

COUNTER-MEASURES BY ADMIRALTY.

TO BE WELL IN HAND IN ABOUT SIX WEEKS.

NO CAUSE FOR PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lytton speaking for the Admiralty said that although the new phase in submarinism was not a fortnight old, the counter-measures provided had already achieved very considerable success. Every device of human ingenuity was being employed most energetically against submarines and the Admiralty was confident that we could continue not merely to furnish our armies with munitions and supplies and carry out our obligations to the Allies but also keep free certain routes for neutral commerce and obtain the necessary supplies for our own people.

Lord Curzon said that Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the past fortnight's operations against submarines. Our gross tonnage before the war in vessels exceeding 16,000 tons was 16,850,000 and on January 31st the reduction was between five and six per cent. of that figure. Lord Curzon reiterated that Admiral Jellicoe was not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines operating in the past fortnight which would never return to their own shores. New devices were being invented and applied.

Lord Beresford stated that we had lost over four million tons of shipping in the war but three million tons had been more or less adequately replaced. There was not the slightest cause for panic. We had done remarkably well and would do much better though we had a bad time to face. Submarinism was nearer to being well in hand than it had ever been owing to the fact that men fresh from sea experience of submarinism were bringing new ideas to the Admiralty. Lord Beresford declared he was confident that we should have submarinism really in hand in six weeks or so.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope intimated that interned enemy subjects would be employed on agriculture and other work of national importance. (Cheers.) Compulsion would not be applied to civilian prisoners.

MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Feb. 14.

In the course of his speech during the debate in the Lords regarding submarinism Lord Curzon referring to the measures to safeguard neutral shipping, said that we had signified our willingness to pay increased freights, provide special insurance and offer premiums to crews and even purchase ships. Arrangements had also been made to build new ships in America and Japan. We were converting passenger ships into cargo-ships and the sanction of deckloads had added half a million tons to the carrying capacity.

Lord Curzon foreshadowed further restrictions on imports including total prohibition of non-essentials. This would raise complex questions with the Dominions and the Allies and cause strain on our industries but the smaller need must yield to the greater.

FIVE GERMAN ARMY CORPS ON DUTCH FRONTIER.

THREAT TO NEUTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.
Received 2-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

The correspondent of the Associated Press of America who recently left Berlin, says that five German Army Corps were concentrated on the Dutch frontier when ruthless submarinism began, while the other neutrals whom President Wilson invited to join America were indirectly reminded of the fate of Belgium and Serbia.

NETHERLANDS CABINET.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Feb. 13.
Received 1-15 p.m., Feb. 14.

The second Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 46 votes to 26. The question arose during the discussion on the military classification measures.

TRAINING OF INDIAN UNITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Feb. 15.

"The Times" suggests that many retired British non-commissioned officers in India could give assistance in training special Indian units for service in India.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

SEVENTEEN OF CREW MISSING.

FIVE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 14.

The White Liner Africa 12,000 tons, has been torpedoed. Seventeen of the crew are missing and five were killed.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 15.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The Lycia and the Netherlee, British, the Aghiosspyridon, Greek and two British small craft. The total tonnage is 8,700.

SECRET PERIOD OF GRACE FOR NEUTIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Feb. 15.

A Berlin official telegram says the secret period of grace for neutral steamers and enemy passenger ships on which neutrals might be travelling expired on the 6th February for the North Sea, on the 10th for the Mediterranean and on the 12th for the Atlantic and the English Channel. Henceforth there will be no more individual warnings.

The telegram denies that neutrals have hitherto been sunk without warning.

SAVAGERY AT SEA.

TERRIBLE STORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 15.

Terrible stories of frightfulness at sea continue to be related. For instance 23 survivors of the torpedoed Liverpool steamer Artist were in an open boat for four days. Seven died of exposure and two were afterwards taken to hospital.

RELIEF WORK IN BELGIUM.

AMERICANS WITHDRAWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 14.

It is officially announced that Americans are withdrawing from relief work in Belgium and north of France as the German conditions for continuance of work are impossible. The President of the Relief Commission states that six weeks' food supplies are stored in Belgium which the Belgian officials will be authorised to distribute pending the reorganisation of relief work.

SCANDINAVIA AND PIRACY.

JOINT PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 14.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 15.

The joint Scandinavian protest against German submarinism points out that submarinism is contrary to international law especially as it apparently applies even to ships voyaging between neutral ports. The protest makes all reservations regarding the loss of life and damage resulting from Germany's action.

HUNGER RIOTS IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROTTERDAM, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Feb. 15.

Hunger riots have occurred in the principal streets. Provision shops have been pillaged. Police dispersed crowds with sabres and sticks.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Feb. 15.

A telegram to the "Morning Post" from Shanghai states that according to papers the Government has decided to break off relations with Germany.

GERMANY AND U. S.

PIRATES' NEBULOUS OVERTURES.

ACTIVE PEACE PROPAGANDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 15.

Officials regard the alleged German offer to discuss the means of preventing war as an effort to cast on the United States the appearance of being a belligerent.

The "New York Herald" learns that the German overtures were so nebulous that they had not the slightest chance of success.

The "New York Times" regards the idea as the outcome of an active peace propaganda engineered in the United States and exposes the German methods in connection with it.

A telegram from New York says it was the message to the "Koelnische Zeitung" mentioned on the 6th February and the 12th, February which led to the German offer to negotiate. It is stated that Secretary Daniels consented to the sending of the message by wireless. Dr. Wilson's attitude to Mr. Daniels is awaited with the greatest interest. There is much resentment at Mr. Bryan's pretension to speak to Germany on behalf of the nation.

CAUSTIC COMMENTS IN AMERICAN PRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.
Received 2-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

President Wilson's response to Germany's attempt to negotiate with a view to avoiding war has stirred enthusiasm throughout the country. The Press comments caustically on the exposure of a craftily laid scheme to divide American opinion and place the United States in a false position.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ON THE YARROWDALE.

HELD AS PRISONERS PENDING RELEASE OF GERMAN CREWS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.
Received 2-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

The Swiss Minister acting for Germany has informed the State Department that Germany will hold the American citizens taken to Germany on board the Yarrowdale prisoners until she is assured that the German crews in the United States will not be made prisoners.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF YARROWDALE PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.
Received 2-40 p.m., Feb. 14.

A note has been sent to Germany through the Swiss Minister on the subject of the Yarrowdale prisoners. It is believed that it demands their release.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

SHIPYARDS AND MUNITIONS WORKS TO BE COMMANDEERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Feb. 14.

The House of Representatives has passed a Naval Bill appropriating 369 million dollars. The Bill includes emergency amendments commandeering shipyards and munitions works and acquiring patents in aircraft.

ALLIED WARSHIPS TO BE IN U. S. PORTS.

A BILL IN THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.
Received 1-15 p.m., Feb. 14.

The Acting President of the Senate today introduced a Bill in which it is enacted that the United States ports shall be open to the Allied warships convoying merchantmen against submarines and that such warships shall be enabled to patrol the United States waters against German raiders. The introducer was unwilling to say if he had the support of the Government but he understood that it might be acceptable to it.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON TIGRIS.

TURKS COMPLETELY HEMMED IN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Received 1-15 p.m., Feb. 14.

A Mesopotamia official communiqué says:—We scored a direct hit on the enemy bridge at Shumran and sank some shipping. We resumed the advance on Sunday on the right bank of the Tigris and drove back the enemy from his last line trenches in the Dahra bend westward of Kut and established our line in the evening across the bend from bank to bank on a frontage of 5,500 yards completely hemming the enemy in.

RAIDING ACTIVITY.

SEVERAL OCCUPIED DUGOUTS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Feb. 14.

Field-Marshal Haig's communique last night said: We drove off a strong raiding party southward of Pys. The enemy sustained heavy losses and some prisoners were taken.

The enemy made repeated attacks southward of Serre but were unsuccessful. We penetrated several hundred yards in positions eastward of Souchez and destroyed a trench-railhead, four mineshafts and many dugouts. The enemy resisted stubbornly; many were killed and 47 prisoners were taken. Our casualties were light.

We destroyed several occupied dugouts north-east of Neuvilles St. Vast, northward of Loos and eastward of Ypres.

A small party reached our trenches southward of Armentieres but was ejected.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH FIRE ON ENEMY WORKS.

SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT IN QUENNEVILRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Received 1-15 p.m., Feb. 14.

Last night's French communiqués said:—Between the Oise and the Aisne in the region of Quennevilres we carried out destructive fire on the enemy works. There has been fairly lively artillery duel elsewhere.

ENEMY SUBMARINE IN BAY OF BISCAY.

FRENCH COAST SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Feb. 14.

A communique says:—At five o'clock on Monday afternoon an enemy submarine fired six shots at the coast near the mouth of the Adour. The coast batteries replied and the submarine plunged immediately. Five persons were wounded. Little damage was done.

ITALIAN SEAPLANES RAID POLA.

ENEMY BOMBS HOSPITAL TRAIN AT BRINDISI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Feb. 13.
Received 1-15 p.m., Feb. 14.

Italian seaplanes bombed the arsenal and ships in the harbour at Pola and returned safely.

An enemy airsquadron bombed a hospital train at Brindisi. Six Red Cross workers and two civilians were wounded.

BIG FIRE AT PIRAEUS.

MANY VICTIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Feb. 15.

A big fire has broken out at the arms factory in Piraeus and is rapidly spreading. Allied blue-jackets are assisting Greek firemen. Therea have been many victims.

POST-WAR TRADE POLICY.

BALFOUR COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 15.

"The Times" says it is understood that Lord Balfour's committee on the post-war trade policy unanimously recommends Imperial preference as the foundation for our future world economic policy.

NATIONAL SERVICE APPEAL.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Feb. 15.

The response to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's appeal for national service recruits is regarded as most gratifying. There were over 11,000 offers yesterday alone.

OUTPUT OF HEAVY GUNS.

REMARKABLE INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Feb. 14.
LONDON, Feb. 14.

Speaking at Bedford Dr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions, said that we were beating the Boche in the output of heavy guns. Three hundred and sixty-five were produced in Great Britain in the last week in January compared with the average of 22 a week for the year ending June last. Medium guns numbered 76 compared with the average of seven and a half.

WAR LOAN BOOM.

LARGEST INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Feb. 15.

Sir George A. Cooper has subscribed £2,635,000 to the war loan, including over two millions of new money. This is the largest individual subscription hitherto.

EXPLOSION IN A MUNITION FACTORY.

ALL EMPLOYEES ESCAPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 14.

The Press Bureau says:—An explosion preceded by fire occurred in a munitions factory in Yorkshire this morning. It is believed that all the employees escaped. Some damage was done in the neighbourhood and possibly there were some casualties, but this is not yet known.

ENEMY POSITIONS ON SERETH BOMBARDED.

FEAT OF ENGLISH ARMOURED CARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 8 a.m., Feb. 14.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—English armour cars twice advanced in the region of the mouth of the Sereth and bombarded the enemy positions.

RUSSIA'S MAN-POWER.

1897-98 CLASSES CALLED TO COLOURS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-55 p.m., Feb. 14.

The classes 1987-98 have been called to the colours. They will provide a million more effectives in the next few months.

V69 ARRIVES IN THE EMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 14.
Recd. 0.50 a.m., Feb. 15.

V69 has arrived at the mouth of the Ems.

HOME HONOURS.

ALMOST ALL FOR WAR WORK.

ONLY ONE PEER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m. Feb. 15.

The feature of the Honours List is that nearly all are conferred for war work and none for political services.

Sir Graham, proprietor of the "Montreal Star" is the only peer.

Colonel Owen Thomas, who was mentioned in the report of the Cornwallis-West case is knighted for services connected with recruiting.

Mr. W. A. Tritton, of the Ministry of Munitions, is knighted for work in the development of "Tanks."

The Honours List includes the following:—

TO BE K. C. B.

Captain Norton Griffiths, M.P.
The Earl of Dartmouth.
Sir Frederick Black.
Mr. Allen, New Zealand Minister of Defence.
Mr. Kent, Director of Labour Supply of the Ministry of Munitions.
Mr. Charles Ellis, Director-General of Ordnance Supplies.
Mr. Duckham, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Munitions.
Mr. Deyncourt, Director of Naval Construction.
Mr. Crutchley Governor Chelsea Hospital.

TO BE C.B.

Duke of Atholl and seven organisers of Territorial forces.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir G. Fiddes.

TO BE BARONET.

Sir Frank Adam.

TO BE PRIVY COUNCILLOR OF IRELAND.

Sir Brayan Mahon.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Mr. Ambalawanar Kanagasabai, former Member of Ceylon Legislature.

TO BE C. M. G.

Mr. Pagden, Controller of Revenue in Ceylon.
Mr. Sansom, Medical Officer of Malay States.
Mr. Claud Severn of Honkong.

INDIAN ARMY DECORATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 1-40 a.m., Feb. 15.

The following decorations are announced:

D. S. O.—Major Charles Stooks, Indian Army, for marked courage and skill in commanding an advance guard under heavy fire. He was severely wounded.

Bar to Military Cross.—Captain Harold Lewis, Indian Army. He carried out valuable reconnaisance and drove off the enemy twice his strength.

Military Cross.—Captain Guy Bignell, Indian Army. He carried most important messages under very heavy fire and had previously done fine work.

Captain Claude Bremner, Indian Army. He led a raiding party most gallantly, killing or capturing an entire enemy patrol.

Captain Alexander Kerr, Indian Army. He assisted in organising and led an attack with great courage and determination and rendered very valuable services throughout.

Captain John Macdonald, Indian Army. He showed great courage and determination in attending to the wounded under very heavy fire, having previously done fine work.

Second-Lieut. Hubert Delamotte, Indian Army. He carried out many dangerous reconnaisances under heavy fire and was severely wounded.

Second-Lieut. James Taylor, Indian Army. He showed great courage and devotion to duty in attending the wounded under the heaviest fire.

Second-Lieut. Reginald Thornton, Indian Army. He displayed great coolness and initiative when heavy machine gun fire was opened on his regiment which was acting as advance guard and rendered valuable service in coast operations.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., Feb. 15.

Her Majesty the Queen will accompany the King at the opening of the School of Oriental Studies on the 23rd February. Sir John Hewett will read an address and the King will reply. Lord Curzon will also speak.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received the delegates of the International Committee of the Geneva Red Cross Society at the Secretariat yesterday morning.

His Excellency attended an Executive Council Meeting at the Secretariat yesterday.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon dined with H. H. the Nizam at Nepean Sea House yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal C.S.I., has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Building Fund of the Student's Literary and Scientific Society's English School.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Bray, has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Hon. Sir A. Birkmyre Vice-President.

RACING AT MAHALAXMI.

SECOND DAY OF BIG MEETING.

MAJBUR WINS BOMBAY DERBY.

SALANDRA'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

The second day of the big meeting was held at Mahaluxmi yesterday before a pretty large gathering for a mid-week meeting. The great heat experienced marred a good deal the enjoyment of the evening. It is seldom that such heat has been felt in Bombay in the middle of February. Apart from the three terms races of the day which attracted very poor fields the four handicap races were good and large fields turned out which gave scope for much speculation. Owing to the depletion of classical animals from most of the big stables, these terms races ofr Arabs are getting more and more uninteresting.

The Tom Le Mesurier Plate of Rs. 4,000 to the winner found a poor field of seven trying of which Zaki Pasha was the pick of the basket. Red Cross was again matched against Zaki and he once more proved the correctness of the remarks we made about him last Sunday. The Bombay Derby of Rs. 7,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,500 to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third found only a field of eight, of which old Tajimulook, Raven and Advance were completely out of place. This fine stake turned out to be a match between two big stables, and the result was never in doubt that the stable of Mr. R. R. S. would annex it easily. Some years ago, when there were many good long-distance Arab horses in Bombay, the Bombay Derby was always looked upon as one of the most interesting events of the big meeting. We miss the presense of Nakib, Sparrow Hawk, Sir Visto, Sir Knight, Volens, Young Salanic, Roselmulook and many other well known long-distance performers for races of this kind.

It is not only for long distance races that most of the stables have been depleted but also champions for five and six furlongs are very rare in these days. Horses of the stamp of Abbul Malick, Zoolphakar, Rajput, Majesty, Pundl, Polish and Tachreet are no longer to be seen in Bombay. Zaki Pasha is about the only one of this class left and unless the stables are soon replenished with good animals, Arab racing in Bombay will become less and less interesting. The war no doubt is responsible for this state of things as Arab horses of the best class do not come to Bombay now. On the other hand the races for English horses have improved a good deal of late. Most of the Plates this season have, so far, provided large fields of very useful animals that were seldom seen in Bombay a few years back. It is sometimes said that in years to come Bombay will follow the example of Calcutta in having only races for English and Australian horses but we should be sorry to see the disappearance of Arab horses.

Salandra repeated his performance of the Calcutta Plate in beating Patrick hollow. Patrick appears to be beefy and seems to be in want of more work before he can display to advantage his sprinting qualities. Mr. Goculdass's stable has not done well up to now and the two successes he has scored to-day must have caused him great pleasure.

Tollendal was made a hot favourite in the Adelaide Plate, Kinsale, Margreen, Kennilworth and Dorian receiving the rest of attention. P. Morrison had reserved a surprise for the public in County Cricket, something in the nature of Maltronus last year. He won just by a neck but he returned the handsome sum of Rs. 241. Kinsale was left at the post in this race or he might have troubled County Cricket a bit.

P. Brown, the popular and capable Australian jockey, who was disqualified two years ago at Calcutta, made his reappearance yesterday on the Bombay Course. He was cordially cheered by the people of the second enclosure when he appeared on Biglig. There is not the slightest doubt that Bunty Brown, as he is familiarly called by the public, is a great favourite with all and it is with genuine pleasure that he was seen in the saddle again yesterday. It is to be hoped that W. Evans, another popular jockey in Bombay, will also be allowed to ride here again as it is a long time now that he has been punished.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs 4,000; second Rs 1,[illegible]; third Rs 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands [illegible] under. 14 hands to carry 8st 6lbs W. [illegible]ties.—Winners since 31st March 1914 o[illegible]t race value Rs 1,500 or over; once [illegible] twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since [illegible] above date of flat races of the aggregate [illegible]ue of Rs. 4,000 or over 4lbs. Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs. Rs. 12,000 or over 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens, 4lbs.

Mr. R. R. S's ZAKI PASHA, 8-12, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's TAMMOOZ, 8-6, Ruiz... 2
Mr. Hammond's DURBAN, 8-2, Bowley ... 3
Also Ran.—Red Cross 9-2; Biglig 8-6; Burg 8-2; Ruby Fish 7-4.

The Race.—Tammooz jumped out first and led for a few paces when Durban took a good lead, Zaki Pasha lying a couple of lengths behind; at the fourth furlong Red Cross displaced Durban and led the field to the bend. When they closed on him. He was the first to enter the Straight. Zaki challenged before the 2nd enclosure and held the field safe by a couple of lengths. Tammooz beat Durban for second place before the stands. Won by 1½ lengths, head ½ length.

Time.—1 min. 50 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 23. Place Rs. 19-8; and Rs. 50-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 16. Place Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 23.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. R. R. S's CYANITE 9-4, F. Templeman 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ATHLETE 8-7, A. Templeman 2
Mr. J. Stewart's CHASTITY 7-6, Harrison... 3
Also Ran.—Seigneurie 8-4; Oosmania 8-3; Mossy 8-1; Adelaide II 7-13; Megale 7-13; Sungrebe 7-12.

The Race.—Athlete was fractious at the gate and looked as if he would not start. After some persuasion he approached the tape quiet enough and they were let go. He at once went to the front with Adelaide and both made the running till the bend where Adelaide fell back. Cyanite at the 3rd furlong was lying about 4th. Chastity close by and Oosmania about 6 lengths lost. Athlete entered the Straight ahead of the field to be immediately challenged by Cyanite, who had no difficulty in beating him by a couple of lengths before the stands. Won by 1½ lengths, neck, ½ length.

Time.—2 min. 9 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 20-8. Place Rs 14-8; Rs. 35 and Rs. 22.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 13. Place Rs 7-8; Rs. 22 and Rs 18.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Nasar Abdoola's WELCOME 7-0, Japheth 1
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's TAWDRY, 7-6, Ringstead 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's INVESTMENT 7-8, Harrison 3
Also Ran.—Irin Chest 9-7; Gazal 9-7; Malacca 9-7; Black Hussar 9-5; Makbul 9-4; Black Ivory 8-5; Malayeb 8-1; Pasha 8-0; Angler 7-3.

The Race.—Welcome from the start took a long lead. At the 6th furlong the higher weight Tawdry, Investment and Malayeb closed on him, he had enough in hand to hold them safe. Before the stands however his lead had considerably diminished and it was a pretty fine race between him, Tawdry and Investment. Won by ¾ length, ¼ length and ½ length.

Time.—2 min. 56 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 76. Place Rs 26, Rs 99 and Rs. 28-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 58. Place Rs 14 Rs 38-8 and Rs. 14.

Trainer.—Owner.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs 10,000; second Rs 3,000; third Rs 2,000. For Horses W. A. and C. Penalty.—The winner of the Calcutta Plate, 1916, the King Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1916, or the Bombay City Plate, 1917, 7 lbs, (not accumulative.) Allowance.—Maidens 7lbs.

Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdas' SALANDRA, 9-8 Huxley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PATRICK, 9-3, F. Templeman 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BACHELOR'S WEDDING 9-3, Ruiz 3
Also Ran.—Roi d'Ecosse.

The Race.—As soon as they were let go Salandra and Roi d'Ecosse cut the pace, Patrick being a length behind. Roi d'Ecosse dropped away at the 2nd furlong and Patrick closed on Salandra. In the straight Patrick challenged but could make no impression on Salandra who went strong to win by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths 2½ lengths.

Time.—1 min. 14 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 21. Place Rs. 13-8 and Rs 15

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 12-8. Place Rs. 6-8 and 7-8.

Trainer.—Robinson.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs 1,000. For Arabs W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914 of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over 7lbs., Rs. 12,000 or over, 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s MAJBUR 9-8, F. Templeman 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KAYID, 9-8, Ruiz 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's GOLD FISH II 9-5, Hardy 3
Also Ran.—Longboat 8-5; Singer 9-7; Tajimulook 8-5; Advance 8-1; Raven 6-4 carried 6-12.

The Race.—When they passed the 5th furlong stand Kayid and Longboat were seen leading. Kayid led during the greater part of the journey and was leading still before the 2nd enclosure. Advance and Majbur together behind. Majbur came out strongly before the grand stand passed Kayid to win by 2 lengths, neck, head.

Time.—2 min. 52½ secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 13-8. Place, Rs. 14, Rs. 16-8 and Rs 19.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 7. Place Rs. 9 Rs 9-8 and Rs 11-8.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. (Straight.)

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. E. L. F. DeSoysa's COUNTY CRICKET 7-8, Harrison 1
Mr. D. Lindsay's TOLLENDAL 7-4, Rose... 2
Mr. Hammond's KENILWORTH 9-3, Bowley 3
Also Ran.—Fire Fisch 9-0; Premiere 9-0; Rolling Stock 8-3; Bedspread 8-12; Twa Brigs 8-9; Penny Pie 8-6; Kinsale 8-6; Anthracite 8-6; Margreen 8-1; Billy Bawn 7-10; Dorian 7-3.

The Race.—County Cricket led followed by Tollendal, Kenilworth challenged strongly towards the end and Tollendal made great efforts to catch the leader who overstayed and won by a neck, ½ length, 1 length.

Time 59 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 241. Place Rs 59, Rs. 18-8 and Rs 36-8.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 79. Place Rs 31-8, Rs 12-8 and Rs. 20.

Trainer P. Morrison.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Gouldass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-9, Huxley 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SPENSER, 8-4, Trenoweth 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's VIDI, 7-9, car. 7-10) Pullin 3
Also Ran.—Miletus 9-10; Orloff 9-4; Philanthropist 9-0; Carpentia 8-10; Bed-time 8-6; Lady Muriel 8-4; King's Head 7-13, Partial Eclipse 7-11; Madrina 7-9; Drill Mistress 6-10.

The Race.—Spenser cut the pace from the start hotly pursued by Vidi and King's Head. Near the bend the field closed up and Gipsy's Advice moved to a good position behind. In the straight Spenser was leading followed by Carpentia, Vidi and Philanthropist. Gipsy's Advice came out before the second enclosure and passed the leader easily to win by 1½ lengths, head, ½ length.

Time 1 min. 40 secs.

First Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 56-8. Place Rs 23, Rs 19-8 and Rs 32.

Second Enclosure Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 26. Place Rs. 15, Rs. 9 and Rs 13.

Trainer.—T. Robinson.

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S APPEAL.

Cardinal Mercier has issued the following appeal on behalf of his suffering fellow countrymen, and in the name of the Belgian Bishops:—

Every day the military authorities deport thousands of inoffensive citizens from Belgium to Germany, and there condemn them to forced labour.

As early as the 19th of Octobr, we addressed a protest to the Governor-General, a copy of which was handed to the representatives of the Holy See, Spain, the United States, and Holland, in Brussels; the Governor-General, however, replied with a refusal to entertain our cause.

At the date of our protest, the decrees of the occupying Power threatened only the unemployed; but at present, all able-bodied men are being carried off indiscriminately, packed into open trucks, and sent away, we know not where, like a gang of slaves.

The enemy is taking the districts in turn. We had heard vague rumours of arrests having been made in the zone of the Depots, at Tournai, at Ghent, and at Alost, but we did not know under what conditions. Between October 24 and November 2 raids were carried out in the district of Mons, Quievrain, Saint Ghislain and Jomappes, from 800 to 1,200 men a day being seized. To-morrow, and on succeeding days, the blow is to fall upon the district of Nivelles. The following is a sample of the proclamations posted to announce the outrage:—

"By order of the Kreischef, all persons of the male sex over 17 years of age are called upon to present themselves at the Place Saint Paul, at Nivelles, on November 8, 1916, at 8 o'clock (Belgian time), 9 o'clock (German time), bringing their identity cards, and, in case of necessity, their cards from the Meldeamt.

"The only luggage allowed will be small hand-baggage. Any person who fails to present himself will be forcibly deported to Germany, and will further be liable to a heavy fine and a long term of imprisonment.

"Priests, doctors, lawyers and schoolmasters are not to present themselves.

"Burgomasters will be held responsible for due execution of this order, which must be immediately brought to the knowledge of the inhabitants."

An interval of 24 hours is allowed to elapse between the posting of the placard and deportation.

Under the pretext of public works to be carried out on Belgian soil, the occupying Power had made an attempt to obtain from the Commons lists of unemployed workmen. The majority of the Communes proudly refused to furnish these.

Three Orders of the Governor-General's were designed to make ready for the blow that falls upon us to-day.

On August 15, 1915, a first Order imposed forced labour on the unemployed, under penalty of imprisonment and fine; but it declared that the labour in question was only to be applied to works on Belgian soil, and that any infringement would be tried in the Belgian Courts.

A second Order, dated May 2, 1916, reserves to the German authorities the right of giving work to the unemployed, and threatens any person causing work to be executed without the sanction of the Governor-General, with three years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 marks.

By virtue of this same Order, the jurisdiction which had been conceded to the Belgian Courts passes into the hands of the German authorities. A third Order, dated May 13, 1916, "authorises Governors, military commandants, and heads of districts to order the unemployed to be removed by force to the places where they are to work." Thus forced labour, was already introduced, but it was in Belgium.

To-day, it is no longer a question of forced labour in Belgium, but in Germany, and for the benefit of the Germans.

GERMAN PRETEXT.

To give an appearance of plausibility to these violent measures, the occupying Power insisted in the German press, both in Germany and Belgium, on these two pretexts: The unemployed constitute a danger to public order, and a burden on official benevolence.

The letter we addressed to the Governor-General and to the head of his political department on October 16, replied to this as follows:—

"You are well aware that public order is in no wise threatened, and that all influences, moral and civil, would support you spontaneously were it in danger. The unemployed are not a burden of official benevolence; it is not from your funds that they receive assistance."

In his reply, the Governor-General no longer urges these two considerations, but he alleges that doles to the unemployed, from wherever they may come at present, must finally be a charge upon our finances, and that it is the duty of a good administrator to [illegible] such charges; he adds "that prolonged unemployment would cause our workmen to lose their technical proficiency, and that, in the time of peace to come, they would be useless to industry"

True, there were other ways in which our finances might have been protected. We might have been spared those warlives which have now reached the sum of a thousand million francs, and are still mounting up at the rate of forty millions a month; we might have been spared those requisitions in kind which represent several thousands of millions, and are exhausting us.

There were other ways of providing for the maintenance of professional skill among our workpeople, such as leaving to Belgian industry its machinery and accessories, its raw materials and its manufactured goods, which have passed from Belgium into Germany. And it is not to the quarries and lime-kilns to which the Germans themselves declare they will send our unemployed, that our specialists would think of going to compiete their professional education.

The naked truth is that every deported workman is another soldier for the German army. He will take the place of a German workman who will be made into a soldier. Thus the situation which we denounce to the civilised world may be reduced to these terms: Four hundred thousand workmen have been thrown out of work by no fault of their own, and largely on account of the *regime* of the occupation. Sons, husbands, and fathers of families, they bear their unhappy lot without murmuring, respectful of public order; national solidarity provides for their most pressing wants; by dint of a generous parsimony and self-denial, they escaped extreme destitution, and they await with dignity, and in a mutual affection with our nation mourning intensifies, the end of our common ordeal.

Bands of soldiers break into their peaceful homes, snatch youths from their parents, the husband from his wife, the father from his children, guard with fixed bayonets the doors through which wives and mothers attempt to pass to bid a last farewell to those who are leaving them; marshal their captives in groups of forty or fifty, and hoist them forcibly into open trucks; the engine stands ready under full steam; as soon as the train is full a superior officer gives the signal for departure. Here we have another thousand Belgians reduced to slavery; condemned, without previous trial, to the severest penalty in the penal code save the death-penalty—deportation. They know not where they are going, nor for how long. All they know is that their work will benefit no one but their enemies. From some of them, by bribes or threats an engagement has been extorted which is shamelessly called "voluntary."

Moreover, though the unemployed are certainly enrolled, a very large number of those recruited—one-fourth in the district of Mons—are men who have never been out of work, men of a great variety of callings: butchers, bakers, master-tailors, brewers' assistants, electricians and agriculturists; even quite young lads have been taken, students at university colleges or other higher schools.

HOLLOW PROMISES.

And yet two high authorities of the German Empire formally guaranteed the liberty of our compatriots to us. After the capitulation of Antwerp, the distracted population was asking what would happen to Belgians of military age or such as would reach that age before the occupation had ended. Baron von Heune the military Governor of Antwerp, authorised me to reassure the distressed parents in his name. However, as there were rumours in Antwerp that at Liege, Namur, and Charleroi, youths had been seized and forcibly carried off to Germany, I begged Governor von Heune to be so good as to confirm in writing the oral assurances he had given me. He replied that the rumours of deportations were baseless, and gave me, without hesitation, the following written declaration, which was read aloud on Sunday, October 18, 1914, in all the parish churches of the Province of Antwerp: "Young men need have no fear of being carried off to Germany, either to be enrolled in the army, or to be subjected to forced labour."

Immediately after the arrival of Baron von der Goltz in the capacity of Governor General at Brussels, I went to ask him to ratify the guarantees given by Governor von Heune to the Province of Antwerp, extending them to the whole country, without any time limit. The Governor-General retained my petition, in order to consider it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Mechlin to express his approval, and, in the presence of two aides-de-camp and of my private secretary, to confirm the promise that the liberty of Belgian citizens would be respected.

In my letter of October 16 last to Baron von Bissing, after reminding him of the undertaking given by his predecessor, I concluded: "Your Excellency will understand how painful the burden of responsibility should have incurred towards families would be, if the confidence they placed in you through me and at my earnest entreaty should be so lamentably disappointed."

The Governor-General replied: "The employment of the Belgian unemployed in Germany, which has only been intiated after two years of war, differs essentially from the captivity of men fit for military service. Moreover, the measure is not related to the conduct of war properly speaking, but is determined by social and economic causes."

As if the word of an honest man could be cancelled at the end of a year or two years like an officer's lease!

As if the declaration confirmed in 1914 did not explicitly exclude both military operations and forced labour!

Finally, as if every Belgian workman who takes the place of a German workman did not enable the latter to fill a gap in the German army!

We, the shepherds of these sheep who are torn from us by brutal force, full of anguish at the thought of the moral and religious isolation in which they are about to languish, impotent witnesses of the grief and terror in the numerous homes shattered or threatened, turn to souls believing or unbeliving in Allied countries, in neutral countries, and even in enemy countries, who have a respect for human dignity.

When Cardinal Lavigerie embarked on his anti-slavery campaign, Pope Leo XII, as he blessed his mission, said: "Opinion is more than ever the queen of the world; it is on this you must work. You will only conquer by means of opinion."

May divine Providence deign to inspire all who have any authority, all who are masters of speech and pen, to rally round our humble Belgian flag for the abolition of European slavery!

May human conscience triumph over all sophisms, and remain steadfastly faithful to the great precept of Saint Ambrose: Honour above everything! *Nihil praferendu honestati!*

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

COUNCIL'S MEMORANDUM TO COMMISSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 14.

Sir Alfred Bourne, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, who gave evidin camera on Saturday before the Indian Industrial Commission, referred to the financial situation of the Institute and made a statement to that effect.

The examination of Sir Alfred was based on a memorandum presented to the Commission by the Council of the Institute of Science. The memorandum states the Institute contains at present the department of electrical technology, general and organic chemistry and applied chemistry. The department, of electrical technology provides an advance course of instruction in the subject which normally extends over three years and is only suitable for students who have already graduated and possess considerable knowledge of higher mathematics and physics. It also affords facilities for carrying out original investigations to students who have undergone such a course. It has been very successful in turning out a considerable number of trained electrical technologists, who have up to now found little difficulty in securing suitable employment. The Council make no suggestions for the development of this department and consider that no radical change need be discussed unless, the suggestions in the matter of large chemical developments mentioned below prove feasible. There are no indications of any pressing need for any other departments except such as are chemical in nature and the Council consider that the buildings, organisation and present chemical staff might well form the nucleus of a large chemical institute dealing with chemistry in all its applications. The present department of general and organic chemistry affords ample opportunities for students desirous and capable of undertaking research on purely scientific lines and may well continue to do so.

The department of applied chemistry is doing the kind of work for which there seems to be the greatest demand and as a department of general and organic chemistry settled down to regular work after the initial stages of organisation the tendency has been to deal more and more with problems having practical application and thus to some extent it has become another department of applied chemistry. This is the kind of work which has presented itself and there is no doubt it is work which must be undertaken somewhere on a very much larger scale than at present. It is sugggested that Institute might well develop on these lines. The Council would ask the Commission to recommend such a development and provisions of public funds for the purpose of the staff being "lent" for definite or indefinite periods as required. If the Institute were supported entirely or even to a much greater extent than at present by public funds, it may be assumed that some change in the present organisation and system of control might be considered desirable or even necessary. The Council, however, trust that any changes which might be introduced would not impair the present elasticity in the system of control. To sum up, the Council are convinced that the Institute should form the nucleus of a large central institution devoted to chemical research in all its branches and they would gladly undertake to formulate a detailed scheme on learning that the main proposal is acceptable to Government and the extent to which financial assistance would be forthcoming.

BANKING PROBLEM.

With the examination of Signor Washington Mari, Director of Sericulture, Mysore, and Director and Assistant-Director of Industries in Mysore State and Superintendent of Mysore Tannery and a silk merchant at Coimbatore the Indian Industries Commission concluded its sittings this afternoon. The members of the Commission with the exception of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who goes to Bombay, will leave for Delhi this evening.

Mr. N. S. Tiruvenketacari, Superintedent of Mysore Tannery, in the course of his evidence stated that the starting of State-aided banks in addition to those that already existed, was nothing but waste of energy and unnecessary dilution of already limited funds at the disposal of Government. The functions of industrial banks could be, and in fact were being, performed efficiently by the Presidency Banks who, as far as his experience went were ready to entertain and advance any business proposition placed before them. What he would like to see instead was the placing by the Government of all their reserve holdings in England or elsewhere at the disposal of the Presidency Banks in this country. This would mean larger funds for banks to operate with and they would automatically be compelled to lower their average rate of interest for loans and since interest rates with other financial houses were always regulated by rates obtaining in the Presidency Banks the tendency would be for generally a lower level of interest throughout the country. He urged the establishment of pioneer factories by Government but such factories should be entirely under Indian control and European experts need not be in charge of such factories.

To Mr. Low he said that when he started business the Bank of Madras gave him ready assistance on the security of the stock in trade.

To Sir Fazulbhoy he said that to start with he did not think a board of industries advisable because he thought the board would make progress slow.

The evidence of Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, Director of Industries, Mysore, and his assistant Mr. Ranganatha Rao related to the directions in which industries are being developed in Mysore State and they offered various suggestions.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 14.

The Assembly sat whole day yesterday when several interesting subjects were discussed. Before commencing business the Chief Secretary to the Government announced that his Highness the Maharajah had approved of the election of two gentlemen to the Legislative Council recommended by the members of the Assembly. This announcement was received with cheers. Members said that the present Travancore was based on the reforms of Colonial Munro a former Dewan and Resident and of Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, fifty years ago. Since then there was no noteworthy scheme of reform until the advent of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, who was appointed Dewan in 1904. He gave a modern tone to the administration by initiating and carrying out several far-reaching reforms whose fruits the people enjoy to-day. Since then there has not been anything worth mentioning. The present system of work in the Dewan's office was the centralization of authority. The work had increased considerably. It was impossible for one individual like the Dewan to attend to every item of work; what was required was the establishment of a State Council whose members could have work allotted to them, thus relieving the Dewan of much routine matter.

Several other reforms in the internal administration of the State were urged all of which were noted by the Dewan for careful consideration. One praiseworthy action of Dewan was the nomination of four delegates from the depressed classes' lowest social scale corresponding to Mahars' Chamar Aheds of Western India. These four spokesmen dealt effectively with their grievances which received sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Dewan. Forest Grievances and land revenue matters next engaged the attention of the Assembly. The Assembly was adjourned till to-day fornoon. Several people spoke with effect and enthusiasm in their vernacular.

SINDHI DEFAMATION CASE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

A judicial decision of importance to editors of newspapers has been given by Mr. Davis, Magistrate of Rohri, Mr. Bhojsing, a Municipal Councillor of Sukkur, prosecuted the editor of the "Sindhi" and also the printer and publisher for defamation in respect of certain articles which had appeared in the "Sindhi" discussing the circumstances in which a certain sale of public land by the Sukkur Municipality to Mr. Bhojsing had come about. The magistrate had ordered process to issue against the editor and the printer, but he now revoked the order and stayed the issue of process giving his reasons in an order which ran as follows:—

The charge of jobbery is undoubtedly a grave one but, on the other hand, the editor of a newspaper, as such, is in a peculiar position and has peculiar responsibilities, and I think he is justified in demanding that he should not be precipately dealt with, and that every reasonable investigation be made before he is called upon to undergo all the consequences that a criminal charge of this kind may entail, and I think he would be justified in demanding that the magistrate should satisfy himself by means of a preliminary enquiry as to the apparent propriety and regularity of the proceedings impugned before he causes process to be issued. I desire therefore to hold a preliminary enquiry as to the value of the land in question and as to the prices ruling at the place and time. I should like to see the land in question and I should like the chief officer of the Municipality to attend to give evidence as to price and to produce the minutes of the municipality dealing with the application. These precautions are, I think, only fair to the accused in view of the special responsibilities that they as editor and publisher of a newspaper must bear.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The following correction, re[illegible] the Imperial Council meeting reports has been received:—

"In connection with Pandit Malaviya's resolution for extended meetings of Council the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda's amendment was accepted and not negatived."

In addition to the programme for the Council meeting of the 16th instant already published Mr. Lowndes will present the Select Committee's report on Amendments in Rules for conduct of legislative business.

Sir George Barnes will move for leave for the introduction of an urgent war measure and ask the Council to proceed with the same.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's resolution ran as follows:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that in the rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor-General, before Rule 3 the following rule may be inserted: (2 a) The Council shall ordinarily meet at least once in every quarter and once every week from December to March."

Mr. Chanda moved an amendment that the words "and once every week from December to March" be omitted. The announcement that Mr. Chanda's amendment was accepted, and not negatived, however does not make any material difference for the amended resolution was thrown out.

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SEA SAVAGERY.

GERMAN TALK OF "UNFORESEEN EVENTS."

DELIBERATE VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The following is the fifth article on German sea savagery by Mr. Alfred Noyes, appearing in the English press:—

The attitude of the Central Powers towards the open boat murders is an entirely cynical one. Enough has already been said to show that, in the very nature of things, there can be no foreseen security for passengers and crews consigned to open boats many miles out of sight of land. And this is the cynical method of imposing upon credulous landsmen adopted by the Central Powers:

NOTE VERBALE, VIENNA, OCT. 25, 1916.

"The Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to bring the following information, received from the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War, Naval Division, to the knowledge of the American Embassy. The steamer Windermere was sunk by mechanical devices by a detached crew from an Austro-Hungarian submarine, after the steamer's crew had lert the ship in well-equipped lifeboats. Nothing further is known to the Imperial and Royal authorities about the crew's fate. In view of the fact that, at the critical time, there was fine weather, only a slight breeze and a moderate sea, any accident the boat might have met with would in the opinion of the Imperial and Royal Ministry of War, Naval Division, have to be ascribed to an event not to be foreseen."

In other words, the Central Powers deliberately reason from incomplete premisses. This, in fact, is the explanation throughout of the amazing German logic. You can prove anything you like if you are allowed to choose your own premisses. It is the main danger of logic in the complicated modern world. Hardly ever can you get a complete statement of the factors in any political or social or philosophic problem. This is probably the reason for the success of the illogical British attitude towards all these matters. We can never accept any "-ism" as the whole truth, because we know instinctively that the last word can never be said by mortal man on any subject of this kind. But we must assume that in the last result, the dice are loaded on the side of the angels, in favour of righteousness; and that there is an eternal basis for the right. There is no way out of the chaos which "agnosticism" has been preparing for our civilisation but a return to at least this irreducible minimum of a creed. Otherwise, the deluge will indeed follow. Germany has proved that customs and conventions are valueless without some fundamental sanction.

ORDERED TO THE BOATS.

The "unforeseen event" in the case of the Windermere came about thus: She was a steamer bound from Tyne Dock to Savona in Italy, with a cargo of coal. When she left Gibraltar the weather—as the Imperial and Royal Magnificoes asserted—was clear and fine. The wind was in the east, blowing lightly, with a smooth sea. At 4.30 in the afternoon she was making about eight knots, when an unknown steamer was sighted on the western horizon, about six miles away, and the report of a gun was heard. The chief officer, John Fergusson, saw through his glasses that there was a submarine, about two miles distant, between himself and the steamer. He called the master from the chart-room, and he ordered the helm to be put hard aport. The U boat then fired a shell, which passed about twenty yards a-star-board. The ship was stopped, and all hands were ordered to the boats; but another shell was fired while they were actually engaged in this. Fergussion and eleven men got into No. 1 lifeboat, while the master and eleven men got into the other.

By this time the submarine was close at hand, and one of her officers asked for the master, who stood up in the boat. The officer asked various questions about the ship, and eventually gave the master the course to Port Mahon. The master asked the distance, and was told that it was about forty miles. Now, every sailor

The Race.—Athlete was fractious at the gate and looked as if he would not start

United States, and Holland, in Brussels; of the Austrian Ministry of War, that nothing can be "foreseen" about the fate of open boats forty miles from land. The chief officer's boat made more headway than the master's, as her sail was larger; and three times she turned in order to keep company with him. Arthur Brace, the second engineer, gave the following account of the unforeseeable:

"The third time we stopped the master said to the mate. 'Keep more to the south.' After that we did not get into speaking distance, and we saw her light for the last time about eleven p.m. She was apparently following the same course as ourselves. We held on our course till we sighted Majorca, about noon on the following day, and ran past the lighthouse point into a small bay (Las Sabinas). We landed on the beach, and were taken to an inn, where we had supper, and slept."

The rest was telegrams from anxious relatives to the owners, and from the owners to the Admiralty; those curiously pleading telegrams in which the human emotion is expressed unconsciously, by the pathetic implication that those in authority may somehow change bad news into good "We do hope that you will soon send us news of missing boat. Relatives anxious." "We sincerely trust that . . ." But the "unforeseeable" had happened. The missing boat was never found, though six feluccas were despatched to search for her; and there was nothing left to telegraph but "our deep regret." The sea keeps her secrets well.

FATE OF THE SCOTTISH MONARCH.

The plea of "unforeseeable" is, of course, vitiated by the plain fact that hundreds of men have been forced to fight with every known danger of the sea in their "open boats." The crew of the Scottish Monarch (a small ship, with a cargo of sugar) could certainly foresee something of the fate that was in store for them, when they were attacked by a U-boat about forty miles south from the Ballycotton Light. After four rounds of shell from the pursuing submarine, which holed the ship on the port side, the master stopped the engines and ordered all hands to the boats, which were successfully launched. The master at first refused to leave the ship, and remained on the bridge while the submarine continued firing at her, till she began to sink. The chief officer then asked permission by signs to take off the master, and the enemy ceased firing until this was done. When the master left her the decks of the Scottish Monarch were awash. The master and nineteen of the crew were in one boat, and fifteen of the crew were in the other. The two boats kept together till dark; but at 1.40 the chief officer's boat capsized owing to the choppy sea, and sight of the other boat was lost in the confusion. All hands, after a struggle, managed to regain the boat, but she remained full of water, with her tanks adrift. Before midnight she had again capsized three times, and the reader may imagine for himself what scenes were enacted in that lonely darkness of wind and sea. Only four hands out of the fifteen were left at the end of the third desperate struggle. They were the mate, the carpenter, and two seamen. They saw one or two vessels in the early morning but their only means of signalling was a handkerchief on a stock, and they were not noticed.

The boat was battered to and fro like a cockle-shell in the smoking seas, and about eight o'clock in the morning the two seamen became too exhausted to cling on. They were slowly washed overboard. Their faces and hands swirled up once or twice in the foam, and then disappeared. At five o'clock on that day, after long hours of struggle, the mate, who was sitting aft, gradually dropped into the water in the bottom of the boat, and died there. The carpenter was now the only survivor. All that he endured in the long following night and day, with the dead man washing to and fro at his feet, and the dead face looking up at him through the bubbling water, can only be imagined. He says that "nothing particular" happened. At night-fall on the next day, more than twenty-four hours later, twenty-four hours of lonely battering and slow starvation, he and the dead body were picked up by a Grimsby trawler and landed at St. Ives. Nothing was ever heard of the other boat. But from what we know we can conjecture what happened to the unknown. It is a tale to rouse the whole civilised world, if any civilisation were left. For these were non-combatants on a small ship, entirely unarmed for offence or defence, and carrying only a cargo of sugar!

CAPTIVES OF THE ARABS.

But the most amazing tale of all is perhaps that of the Coquette. The crew were forced to abandon her in two open boats by a submarine which first looted the ship and then sank her. (She was a steamer of 4,000 tons, carrying salt.) The master protested against being set adrift in boats which had been damaged and were leaking badly. There were seventeen men in the master's boat, and fourteen in that of the chief officer. They lost touch with one another after the second night, and the master's boat drifted for six days and nights. Finally it made land at Ras Hamanas, in North Africa. Two stokers were despatched along the coast to look for help, and, soon after they had gone, the other fifteen ship-wrecked men were attacked by Bedouin Arabs. The master said that the Arabs appeared to have a queer chivalry of their own. They shot chiefly at the two biggest men, severely wounding himself and another. Three men, however were killed, and ten were taken, as prisoners into the interior and held to ransom. A flying column was despatched in search of them, and eventually the ten survivors reached England. But the chief officer's boat was never heard of again. It was an "open" boat, and its loss was due no doubt to events that could not be foreseen.

It is obvious, however, that if civilisation is not to sink beneath the contempt of the ape, some foresight will have to be exercised by those who are responsible for the maintenance of international law. It is also obvious that the success of the U-boat is almost entirely confined to its attacks upon unarmed merchant ships, and very frequently neutral ships. How many times [illegible] of a generous parsimony and self-denial, they [illegible] matter, and it requires the most urgent consideration.

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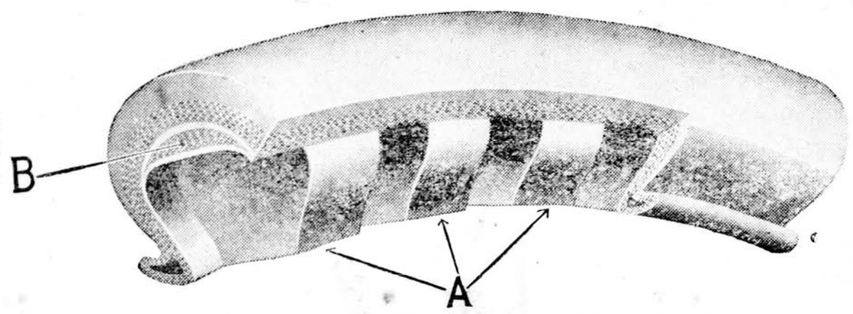

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FOR
Leelaw Entry System,

AN EASY METHOD OF ENTERING LETTERS.

IT SAVES TIME—IT SAVES LABOUR—IT SAVES MONEY.

You can enter the dates of letters despatched or received

Ove. 1,20,000

in 13 sheets of papers only.

To a business man

Time is equally important as money. How much inconvenience is caused when he finds some correspondence missing and at a time when it is urgently needed. Leelaw Entry System Books do away with all these troubles. Look at the Entry Form and he knows at once what is the number of the File and where the letter is kept.

To an Executive Head

It places before him a clear information about the dates of circulars forwarded, the number of reminders issued and replies received at one glance. He can save the labour of his employee by using these forms for his Office and for himself. Just the thing so very useful.

To a Merchant

Who wants to know how many times a customer has placed an order in the course of a year, he cannot do better than use Leelaw Entry Forms, as they not only inform the number of orders placed but the progress of the business too.

To an Advertiser

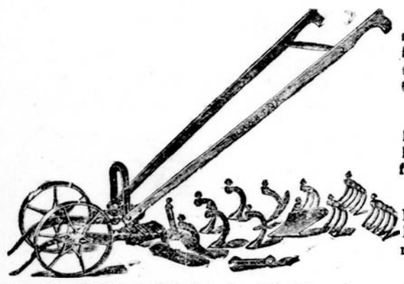
It tells the amounts spent on advertising and the number of insertions appearing in a particular paper each month. Thus at the completion of the year he can at once find out the amount spent on advertisements.

As long as the war continues:

Everything realised less expenses for War Relief Purposes. Copies of Leelaw Entry System Books (with instructions to use them) obtainable from:—

MANAGER "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY,
at Rs. 3-12 per Copy Book, By V. P. Rs. 3-15.

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.



Double and Single Wheel Hoes for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four times the acreage that could be done otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, shovels, hoes, etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Sugarcane Mills of exceptionally Heavy Built, Scrapers, Pumps, Oil Engines etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.
STOVE DEPOT)
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHILE OUT ON A DRIVE

did you catch that cold?

Take LYNSOLA

an ideal, cure for cough and cold. It touches the tickle, dissolves the phlegm and heals the sore spots caused by irritation of the lungs. It is an excellent lung tonic, free from opiates or any injurious drug, and may be safely administered in all ages from infancy upwards. See the trade-mark of a monkey before buying.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS
Otto Dilbahar.
(Registered.)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and Splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves give the delightful smell around you.

Facsimile ½ oz. bottle.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0 8
" " Medium bottle.. .. " 0 12
" " Large bottle .. .. " 2 0

Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extr
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully.
OTTO DILBAHAR.
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.
155, Jumma Musjid Market BOMBAY.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name (MIDY)

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. – Sold by all Chemists.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent perannum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are brought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

EXPERIENCE vs TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.

Batliwalla's Tonic Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-Worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each.

May be had of all Dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & CO., LD. Warli Laboratory, Dadar, BOMBAY.

BETTER THAN THE BEST.
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE
OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,
PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED

A visit earnestly solicited

KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI
WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

Cadbury's Chocolates
JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[Est 1895.]

DIAMOND **SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.** MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

Telegrams Cain Best

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. an all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customer we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

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